The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,115.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander B. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
,, Carwar	7	,, Galle	15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Negapatam	18
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pondicherry	19
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Madras	21
,, Calicut	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Beypore	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Cochin	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Allepey	12	,, Gopaulpore	25
,, Tuticorin	13	,, False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	27

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSSORAH	29
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Fao	29
,, Guadur	16	,, Bushire	30
			Jan.
,, Muscat	18	,, Linga	2
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Linga	22	,, Muscat	5
,, Bushire	24	,, Guadur	7
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

Leave Bombay, Tues., Nov. 28		Arrive Porebunder, Fri. Dec.	1
Arrive Diu, Wednesday, ,, 29		,, Dwarka, Saturday, ,,	2
,, Verawul, ,, 29		,, Kutch Mandvi, ,, ,,	2
,, Mangarole, Thurs., ,, 30		,, Kurrachee, Sunday ,,	3

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 28th November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on MONDAY evening for Bombay :—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 2nd proximo.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE :

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,220 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 9th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, (including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	...	£ 35 0	...	£ 19 0
,, Port Said	£ 27 0	...	£ 23 0	...	£ 14 6
,, Suez	£ 26 0	...	£ 22 0	...	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9-10	
Alexandria	39	25		14	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

EGITTO, on TUESDAY, 5th December 1871.

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain D. Rennoldson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class	Rs. 600	Second Class	Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,,	650	,, ,,	350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU (1,538 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons and 300 H. P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Penang and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 10th JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool £45,

Children under 10 years—half fare ; Infants—free,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

£15 TO ENGLAND.

THE Steamer EUROPEAN (as above) will take Steerage Passengers, providing a sufficient number offer.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, INCLUDING FOOD, Rs. 150.

The Messing will be the same as supplied to Soldiers on the Government Troopships, (Liquors excepted.)

It being absolutely necessary that the Agents should know the number of Passengers who will avail themselves of this opportunity, intending Passengers must make *immediate* application to the Undersigned, who will supply all information, as, should sufficient Passengers not offer *at once*, they will fill up the Cabin space with Cargo.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., on account of the concerned, the following packages saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Codabux :—

About 300 Packages Sundries, and addressed cases of private effects. Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

Also, on account of the concerned :—

WJP.—4 Cases Contents Unknown.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Gunna Bhagobund and Josee Ramjee Ghelia, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Mooljee Muthooradass, the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Furzendary land or ground, hereditaments, and premises, situated without the Fort of Bombay, fronted on the north side of Moogbhat Lane at Girgaum near Borebhatwady, in the sub-district of Bhooleswar, and containing by admeasurement 58 8-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed under Assessment No. 3, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east, west, and north, by the property of Trimbuck Ragoba, Goldsmith, Furzundar, and on or towards the south by a passage or public lane.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Hotel Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Mahogany Medium size Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, a full-toned Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, handsome plated 34 and 8 light Lamps, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th, THURSDAY, the 7th, and FRIDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Proprietor of the Clarendon Family Hotel, the valuable Hotel Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 6 days before the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood, a handsome English-built double-seated Brougham by Peters, Horses, two sets of double English Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 123, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Fraser S. Hore, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, by J. Bennett and Co., a fine full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 18th, and TUESDAY, the 19th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., the property of C. E. Benn, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A choice collection of Shrubs, Plants, and Ferns, namely about three hundred and fifty pots, and two or three dozen tubs, including Poinsetia, Bugunvillea, Crimson Passion Flower, Bignonias of various kinds, Hephanotis, Roupelia, Myrtle, Sweetbriar, Honeysuckle, Waxplants, Begonias of various kinds, Heliotrope, Allamandas, Cissus, Roses, sweetleaved Verbena, sweetleaved Geranium, Achimenis, Caladium, Alocasia, Ferns, &c., &c.

The above on view at Mr. Fox's Bungalow, Mahaluxmee, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., on Thursday, the 23rd instant, and the six following days.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new.

1 Set of English double Harness, nearly new.

1 Handsome English-built Brougham, with chesnut Horse and Harness.

Bombay, 28th November 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL ON THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER 1871.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Pianoforte Solo	"Overture from Don Juan"	Mozart.
Song	"The Arab's Farewell to his favourite Steed"	Blockley.
Glee	"Awake, Æolian Lyre"	Danby.
Lecture	"The Babes in the Wood," Part 2	Artemus Ward.
Song	"The Death of Nelson"	Braham.
Duet	"The Convent Bells"	Blockley.
Song	"The Highland Bride"	Carpenter.
Trio	"O Memory"	H. Leslie.
Comic Song	"The Captain de Wellington Boots"	G. W. Hunt.

PART II.

Pianoforte Solo	"Fantasia Brilliante"	Sonambula.
Duet	"Love and War"	T. Cooke.
Song	"The Skipper and his Boy"	V. Gabriel.
Recitation	"Sergeant Buzfuz"	C. Dickens.
Song	"Goodbye, Sweetheart, Goodbye"	Hatton.
Glee	"Here in Cool Grot"	Earl Mornington
Song	"The Village Blacksmith"	Weiss.
Comic Song	"The Weepin' Willer"	Harry Clifton.
A Toast	"The Girl I love in England"	Anonymous.

"God Save the Queen."

No charge is made for admission to these Entertainments, but a collection will be made between the Parts in aid of the Institution, which is in need of much support. The Secretary will also be happy to reserve seats for persons intimating to him *in writing, before 3 o'clock of the day of the Concert*, their intention of being present.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship INVERNESS, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th November 1871.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE,

Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.

Breweries : EDINBURGH.

London Offices : BELVEDERE ROAD, S.E.

Established 1749.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

VEERUMGAUM EXTENSION.

In anticipation of the LINE soon being OPENED for TRAFFIC, Goods are now being received at Bombay and all Stations for VEERUMGAUM, and at Veerumgaum for Bombay and all Stations. The Rate for Half-pressed Cotton, Veerumgaum to Bombay, will be RUPEES THIRTY-THREE per Ton of Twenty-Seven Bengal Maunds.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Camp Veerumgaum, 27th November 1871.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

—NOTICE.—From December 1st, the CHARGES for TELEGRAMS via Turkey to London, Great Britain, and America, will be RAISED to the present rates via Teheran and Suez.

No change at present in rates via Turkey to Continent of Europe.

From the same date the SPECIAL CHARGE for TEN WORD MESSAGES to the Continent of Europe by all routes will be ABOLISHED.

By Order,

ROBERT BOTELER,

Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraphs.

Bombay, 27th November 1871.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 667 of 1870.

DINSHAW DORABJEE MEHTA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing there at Chundunwaddy, outside the Fort ......Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVIND PANDOORUNG and WITTOBA PANDOORUNG, both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing there at Wittulwaddy, outside the Fort......Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 5th day of September last in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant Wittoba Pandoorung :—

The right, title, and interest of the Defendant Wittoba Pandoorung, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the stable attached thereto, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Khutterwady Street, near Wittulwady, and fronting the west thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, containing by admeasurement 561 square yards, and bounded on or towards the east by the public passage called the Khutterwady Street, on or towards the west by the property of Parvatibaee, widow of the late Pandurung Manoojee, on or towards the north by the house of Gangaji e Pursotum, and on or towards the south by the house of Ganputrao Pandoorung, and which said house was formerly and is now in the occupation of Babajee Ragoonath and others, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 2,077-8-6 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of the said Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the Defendant Wittoba Pandoorung in the above specified property, subject to the mortgage claim of Achratbai.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, or at the Office of Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass, in Apollo Street, Fort.

BHAU DAJI,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 27th November 1871.

Messrs. SHAPOORJEE & THAKURDASS,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE, WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE, WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLA.

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

AN ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIAL PAPER, WITH A PLEASANT SURFACE, FOR THE HALF ANNA POSTAGE.

5 quires of Paper and 100 Envelopes, Rs. 2-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, a single BROUGHAM and HARNESS, almost new, and an excellent HORSE.—Apply to the STEWARD, (DOMINGO) Byculla Club.

BASS' PALE ALE,

Bottled by

H. Stone & Co., and Treacher & Co.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pints, Cask of 8 dozen	per dozen	3 12	4 0
Quarts, ,, 4 ,,	,,	5 12	6 4
Imperial Pints, 6 ,,	,,	4 12	5 4
Imperial Quarts, 3 ,,	,,	8 0	8 12

In quantities of less than one Cask, 4 annas per dozen extra.

9th November, 1871.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LAMPS ! LAMPS ! !

FOR

KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.

London—COMMERCIAL STREET, SHOREDITCH.

JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS.	LOCKETS.	SHIRT STUDS.
BROOCHES.	NECKLETS.	SLEEVE LINKS.
CHARMS.	PENCIL CASES.	SNUFF BOXES.
EARRINGS.	SCARF PINS.	CHAINS.
FINGER RINGS.	SCARF RINGS.	WEDDING RINGS.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER NEW GOODS, all of the best London manufacture.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BISCUITS :

IMPORTED OVERLAND, FROM

HUNTLEY AND PALMER

AND

PEEK, FREAN, AND CO.,

A. B. C. (the Children's Biscuits) ; ABERNETHY (dry seed) ; ALBERT (agreeable pic-nic or wine) ; ARROWROOT (good soft for children) ; *BRITANNIA ; BROWN MEAL (crisp) ; CAPTAIN'S (thick or thin) ; CRACKER COMBINATION (thin cheese) ; CRACKNEL ; DIGESTIVE (brown meal) ; FANCY MACHINE (crisp, slightly sweet) ; *FANCY SWEET ; GINGER NUT ; HARD MIXED ; *JOUJOU (light fancy) ; LUNCH (plain dry) ; MILK (crisp dry) ; *NAPOLEON (sweet) ; NICNAC (fancy sweet) ; *PALACE VARIETIES (rich sweet) ; PEARL (soft, slightly sweet) ; PRINCE OF WALES (plain) ; TEA (slightly sweet) ; TOURIST (plain dry) ; WATER (thin crisp cheese) ;

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 0 12	1 lb. tins	Rs. 0 14
1 4	2 lb. tins	1 8

MIXED FANCY AND SPICE NUT.

Rs. 0 14	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 0
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 14

EUGENIE.

Light sweet, flavoured with Vanilla.

Rs. 1 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 2
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

KARLSBAD FAVOURITE AND SUGAR WAFER.

Rs. 1 4	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 8

GINGER WAFER.

Rs. 1 12	2 lb. tins	Rs. 2 0

ORANGE AND LEMON DESSERT.

Rs. 2 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 2 4

STORE DEPARTMENTS OF TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. BANGALORE, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S. S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 28th October 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex

S. S. CEYLON, from Southampton, 21st October 1871.

,, ILLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 23rd October 1871.

G. F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

NOTICES.

☛ BURRA KHUBBER. ☚

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.

BUS.—SALAAM !

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the E. I. ASSOCIATION will be HELD, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November next, at 5½ o'clock P.M., when a PAPER will be read by Mr. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, on "THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL REFORM QUESTION of 1871."

PH. M. MEHTA, B. M. WAGLE, } Honorary Secretaries.

The Public are invited to attend.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY

having received from England a specially designed OMNIBUS for the USE of EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN residing on Malabar Hill, intend running the same to and from the Fort, morning and evening, from the 16th proximo, provided the compliment of Ten Subscribers can be obtained. Gentlemen wishing to avail of its use will kindly send in their names. Terms, Rs. 30 per month. Particulars about starting the Buss, &c., will be obtained on application.

F. BURDETT, Manager.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents for Western India.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Undersigned, having been authorized by Government to invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the BRANCH LINE, about twenty-two miles in length, from VEERUMGAUM to PATREE, begs to announce that the Plans and Quantities with Schedules of the General Conditions and Forms of Tender, will be ready at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, for inspection by Contractors, on and after the 1st DECEMBER next; and that Tenders, on the prescribed Form, for the execution of the works, will be received by him up to the 11th December.

2. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. CURREY,

Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for a SUPPLY of CLOTHING, consisting of Woollen, Blue Drill, and White Longcloth Coats and Trousers, Turkey Red and Blue Turbans, Leather Belts and Badges, for the use of the Servants of the Company for one year.

Deliveries of the Clothing must commence on the 15th January and be completed by the 29th February 1872.

Full particulars, with patterns of the articles required, and information of the numbers of each, will be given on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be sent to the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, not later than the 6th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to lodge, as security for the fulfilment of the same, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the aggregate value of the Clothing to be supplied by them.

WM. WARDEN MORICE.

Bombay, Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of any, or all, of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company, for 12 months, from the 1st January 1872, viz :—

Best Dungaree Cloth, 18 inches wide,	Best Coir, loose and in yarn,
	Best Cans or Rattan,
Best Bengal Twine, in hanks.	Best Basket, made of Cane and Bamboos,
Best Goa Brooms, each weighing 20 ozs.,	Best Hair Cumblies and Dabbies,
Best Country Soap,	Best Cotton Waterproof Umbrella for Sepoys,
Best Bees Wax,	
Best Country Sealing Wax (red),	Best Wheaten Flour for Paste,
Best Gum Arabic, picked,	Best Coal Tar,
Best Cuttle Fish, whole pieces,	Best Tables and Chairs,
Best Country Salt,	Best Boxes for various descriptions,
Best Charcoal, from Baboolwood, and sifted,	Notice Boards,
&c., &c.,	&c.

Samples may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender, without reference to other items on the same Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and find Security equal to 5 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the articles to be supplied by them.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 6th November 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY, will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY the 4th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3239, General Department, dated 8th November 1871, transmitting the following papers :—

Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the present condition of the Finances of the Bombay Municipality, and the efficacy of the action of the Controller (with Appendices.)

Letter from Mr. A. T. Crawford, No. 4998, dated 26th October 1871, offering his explanation on the above.

Letter from Mr. W. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts, No. 1912, dated 27th October 1871, submitting his explanation on the above.

2. Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3360 of 1871, dated 16th November 1871, forwarding Government Resolution on the Report of Mr. Hope's Committee regarding the state of Municipal Finances, and the explanation furnished thereon by the late Municipal Commissioner and the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

3. Letter from Acting Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 3432, dated 22nd November 1871, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution on the subject of the resignation of Mr. Maidment.

4. Letter from the Accountant General, No. G—3107 of 1871-72, dated 22nd November 1871, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the Report of the Meetings of the Justices with reference to Mr. Hope's Committee's Report and the Orders of the Bombay Government thereon.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th November 1871.

AFTER the disposal of the above Business, the following will be considered :—

Letter from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 3490 of 1871, General Department, dated 27th November 1871, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Hope to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and on the abolition of the Office of Controller.

F. S. LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th November 1871.

ROBERT BROWN, PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.

Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.

Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.

Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT, 22, RAMPART ROW,

ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's. *TIMES of INDIA and BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches ; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London' and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

ROWLAND & Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, a NEW STOCK of Hunting, Racing, Postilion, and Boys' Saddles; Side Saddles with and without caping heads ; Girls' Saddles with guards ; Boys' and Girls' Pilches ; Spanish Chairs for Children ; Weymouth, Pelham, Snaffle, Racing, and Poney Bridles ; Flat and Round Ladies' Bridles ; Flat, Round, Standing, and Cavesons Martingales ; Webb and Cape Girths ; Girth and Saddle Numdahs ; Stirrup Leathers and Irons ; Military Bridles and Breastplates ; Regimental Holsters with Flounces ; Crimean Wallets ; Officers' Sword Belts with Sabertaches ; Breaking Cavesons with Reins ; Plated and Brass Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness ; Flat and Round Carriage and Buggy Reins ; Patent and Brown Collars ; Saving or False Collars ; Robinson's Head Collars ; Speedy Cut Boots ; Kersey and Prince's Check Horse Clothing ; Dark and Fawn Striped Quarter Rugs ; Riding and Driving Bits and Snaffles ; Ladies' and Gent's Hunting, Riding, and Driving Whips ; Whip Sockets and Rein Holders ; Fancy Whalebone Rosettes of sizes ; Cigar Cases ; Fancy Walking and Riding Canes ; Carriage Mats, assorted colours ; Morocco Courier Bags ; Ladies' Japanned Trunks with Trays ; solid and plain Leather Portmanteaus ; Double Expanding Leather Coat Cases ; Enamelled and Leather Leggings ; Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Scissors, and Horse-scrapers ; Harris's Jet Composition, and Polishing Paste ; and an assortment of other articles very numerous to mention, for which inspection is invited.—Charges Moderate.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

OF

SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT

THEIR STUDIO IN RAMPART ROW

WILL BE OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

SITTINGS FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known PHOTOGRAPHS of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, ALWAYS ON VIEW ; and being all kept arranged in books may easily be inspected.

Photographs of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran, are IN PREPARATION, and will shortly be ready.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that they will be prepared to execute ORDERS for COLOURING in all its Branches, from the Smallest Miniature to the Size of Life, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons.

Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, November, 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.

Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
	Patent Water Closets.
Corrugated Iron.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows.	Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Clear Cloth.
Floor Cloth.	Paper for Mill use.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.
Wire Netting.	

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

THE GREGORYS,

EVERY EVENING,

IN THEIR NEW, HANDSOME, AND COMMODIOUS PAVILION ON THE ESPLANADE.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS. ALL BOMBAY DELIGHTED.

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Reserve Seats—Rs. 3; Stalls—Rs. 2; Paradis—Re. 1.

NOTICE!

SPECIAL NIGHT FOR NATIVE FAMILIES, ON THURSDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 30TH.

MID-DAY PERFORMANCE FOR SUBURBAN FAMILIES AND CHILDREN, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, DEC. 2ND.

To Heads of Schools, &c. Mr. Harwood will be happy to make arrangements for a Day or Night Performance on very liberal terms. Address, Huntley Lodge.

Soldiers and Non-commissioned Officers admitted half price.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY AND Co., Fort.

Doors open at 8-15 ; commence at 9. Carriages for 11.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory,

48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared, and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO.,

THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,

Southwark, London.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)

FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless ; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature : *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature : *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF

PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents :

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay. Poona.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

Just Landed ex s.s. ORLANDO, BRITISH MONARCH and ROODEE.

		Qts.	Pts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT by Moline & Co. per doz. Rs.		5 12	3 12
AITKINS' BEER	,,	5 0	...
OLD TOM—(Swaine and Boord's)	,,	15 0	...
HOLLAND GIN—15 large Flasks	,,	23 0	...
,, 12 small ,,	,,	...	14 0
CHAMPAGNE—Extra quality, Dry by E. J. Brand & Co., Rheims	,,	38 0	22 0
VERMOUTH—(Noilly Prat & Co.)	,,	...	7 0

B. & S. have also just received a consignment of AUSTRALIAN WINES, ex STAR OF INDIA, from Melbourne :—

		Qts.	
CHAPELAS	per doz. Rs.	14 0	...
BURGUNDY	,,	15 0	...
RIESLING	,,	13 0	...
MEDOC	,,	12 0	...

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

FOR SALE, OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY, at Rs. 22 per dozen.—Apply to

PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts	Rs. 40 each.	
Ditto 2 ,, Pints	42	,,

Bombay, 28th October 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY, in one Dozen Cases	at Rs. 21 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls.	at Rs. 235 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	at Rs. 38 per Doz.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

BASS' BEER, bottled by H. STONE.—The Undersigned have made arrangements for a MONTHLY SUPPLY of the NEW SEASON'S BREW, and are now prepared to register Orders for the first shipment per West Australian, to arrive about Christmas.

Quarts, Rs. 6; Pints, Rs. 4, per dozen.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, the Undersigned have received the following CONSIGNMENT of ITALIAN WINES from Naples, in cases of one dozen each.

Marsala, Florio Inghitterra	Rs. 16	per dozen,
Do. Florio Italia	,, 16	,,
Do. Ingham's	,, 16	,,
Lagrima, White	,, 16	,,
Do. Red	,, 12	,,
Do. Christi Sparkling	,, 30	,,
Falerno, White	,, 16	,,
Do. Red	,, 16	,,
Capri, Red	,, 12	,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at their Godowns, the following :—

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, No. 1	Rs. 33	per doz.
,, MARGAUX CLARET	14	,,
CURCIER AND AUDIT'S BRANDY	20	,,
PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE—BRANDY, Blue Label	19	,,
,, Yellow ,,	23	,,
,, Pink ,,	26	,,
,, White ,,	29	,,
Salt's Beer, in quarts	5	,,

Messrs. E. W. Reilly & Co.'s GUNS and RIFLES, breech-loading, and REVOLVERS.

Lawrence's No. 3 Grain GUNPOWDER, in cases of 25 Tins of 1 lb. each.

Also the following CARRIAGES—

A Landau, by H. Black & Son, London.

A Canoe Barouche, on C Springs, by Messrs. Ness Brothers.

A do. by R. Ness, Senr., suitable for one or two Horses.

A few Sets Silver-mounted Single HARNESS.

FORBES & Co.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Champagne	Rs. 24	per doz.
SPARKLING :—		
Hock and Moselle	,, 15	,,
ALE :—		
Best India Pale Ale, bottled by H. Deetjen, 4 doz. cases	,, 5	,,
Norwegian Pale Ale, 3 doz. cases	,, 6	,,
CLARETS :—		
St. Estephe Medoc	,, 9	,,
St. Estephe	,, 15	,,
Vray Canon	,, 18	,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,,
BRANDIES :—		
Tricoche & Co.'s 1866 Vintage	,, 18	,,
Ditto 1865 ,,	,, 20	,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 22	,,
G. Martineau	,, 20	,,
Gautier Frères, in impl. pts. per case of 2 doz.	,, 24	,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 22	,,
Ditto	,, 28	,,
STILL HOCKS :—		
Laubenheimer	,, 15	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 20	,,
Steinwein	,, 24	,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24	,,
Johannisberger	,, 30	,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45	,,
ITALIAN WINES :—		
Italian Wine in casks of about 50 galls. each	,, 160	,,
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	,, 14	,,
Brachetto	,, 14	,,
Barolo	,, 14	,,
Nebiolo	,, 14	,,
Passito	,, 14	,,

VERMOUTH :—

At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen.

MAAGBITTER :—

Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.

CANDLES :—

Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.

Carriage ,, 6½ ,, ,, ,,

In small boxes of 24 packets each.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, October 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, a FURNISHED COTTAGE. Rent—Rs. 400 for the Season ; Rs. 800 for the year. The Garden is kept up by the Owners.—Apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street,

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day : Charge, Horse Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a double-barrelled RIFLE and FOWLING PIECE, in a Mahogany and Leather Case, with everything complete, made by Wm. GREENER, of Birmingham, Inventor of Laminated Steel Barrels. It received the Gold Medal at the London Exhibition in 1851, and originally cost Rs. 2,000. It is now offered for Rs. 800.—Apply to

T. HAMMOND,

Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK

AND

PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Bookbinding and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 25th Nov., compared with the statement issued on 18th November:—

LIABILITIES.	18th Nov.	25th Nov.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... " 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	233,34,422	238,40,242
Do. do. do. at Branches	16,22,075	17,20,765
Other Deposits	138,27,415	126,46,887
Post Bills	31,379	31,359
Cash Credits, undrawn	13,48,017	17,28,671
Rs.	466,63,308	464,67,924
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	57,57,629	58,05,427
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	94,87,241	96,14,486
Loans, on Security of do do.	21,73,768	21,72,208
Current Accounts, overdrawn	10,353	8,327
Bills Discounted	73,84,336	81,50,896
Stamps	7,125	6,775
Dead Stock ......Rs. 4,91,200 Amount applied in reduction " 55,000	4,36,197	4,36,200
Bullion	14,57,213	14,52,202
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,55,956	7,60,422
Cash and Currency Notes	191,62,890	180,60,981
Rs.	466,63,308	464,67,924

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—27TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 27th November, 12-37 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 37 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th November, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 26th November, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.

Via Turkey, 24th November, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 65 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th November, 9-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 18 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 26th to 9 P.M. of the 27th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	4 15	0 8
" Galle	11 31	6 10
" Kurrachee	1 40	0 6
" Madras	1 51	0 55

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 27th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 27th Nov., 3 P.M.; via Turkey, 25th Nov., 3-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 24th Nov., 8 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Brussa	Nacoda	Bussorah, Nov. 13.
	Inverness	Donkin	London, Aug. 10.
	Sir John Lawrence (s)	Hillcoat	Muscat, Nov. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Cashmere (s)	Avern	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Redewater (s)	Richards	Liverpool.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Eastern Light, Fleming, to Liverpool.

Ship Loch Lomond, Grey, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.

Steamer Sir John Lawrence, to Juddah and Hoodooda.

Ship Tirrell, to Rangoon.

Ship Arundel, to Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9—Athol, s., Asplat, from Shanghai.
9—Venus, s., Cromwell, from Singapore.
10—Delhi, s., Wilkinson, from Suez.
11—Sumatra, s., Anderson, from Bombay.
11—Bernard, s., Marsh, from Singapore.
11—Baroda, s., Hall, from Calcutta.
12—Ava, s., M. M., ——, from Marseilles.
12—Egitto, Italian, s., Cabra, from Geneva.
17—Earl Canning, s., Baldwin, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9—Athol, s., Asplat, to London via Judda.
10—Delhi, s., Wilkinson, to Bombay.
10—Venus, s., Cromwell, to Juddah.
11—Sumatra, s., Anderson, to Suez.
12—Baroda, s., Hall, to Suez.
13—Ava, M. M. s., ——, to China.
13—Egitto, Italian, s., Cabra, to Bombay.
13—Africa, s., Frichnick, to Zanzibar.
13—H. M. S. Nimble, Laing, to Persian Gulf.
13—Euxine, M. M., s., Rapatel, to Mauritius.
14—Barque Granite City, Ellis, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Oct. 28—Ship Oceanica, Gilmore, from Liverpool.
Nov. 5—Barque Saarikaski, Hidin, from Shields.
17—Earl Canning, s., Baldwin, from Bombay.
17—H. M. S. Kwantung, Elton, from Bombay.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 28s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 25th November.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·902 in.
Temperature of the Air	79·4 "
Wet-bulb Thermometer	74·2 "
Dew Point	72·1 "
Relative Humidity of Air	·789 "
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded 8	4·5 "
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	85·2 "
Minimum do. do.	74·3 "
General direction of wind, NE, E, W, WNW, NW, NNE.	
Movement in 24 hours	147.

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Stephenson s, 1 case gun, N. V. Kurranee & Co.

Saladin, 95 kegs iron nails, 95 packages hardware, A. Bharwul; 11 bales paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Orland s, 2 cases toys, 1 case needles, and 1 case slate pencils, T. F. Punnett.

Ispahan s, 2 cases needles, 1 case cotton thread, and 1 case assorted wool, A. S. Adam; 2 packages platedware, hardware, and cutlery, 2 cases lamps, and 1 case earthenware, N. V. Kurranee & Co.

Cannanore, 20 cases brandy, D. Sorabjee & Co.

Michael Angelo, 19 cases hock, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Princess, 1,000 bundles galls, S. Vagjee; 500 bags linseed, Richard Martin & Co.; 50 bales cotton, G. W. Fazul & Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. Lallbhoy; 104 bales cotton, N. Shamjee; 81 bales cotton, R. Rampurtap; 25 bales cotton, C. Chansey.

Eastern Light, 34 bales coir yarn, C. Eduljee; 202 bales cotton, J. Cursonram; 72 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 300 cwt. horns, B. Sazan.

Prince Regent, 32 bales cotton, E. Noordin & Co.; 99 bales cotton H. Remtoola.

Sir Walter Scott, 1,000 bundles galls, S. Vagjee.

Stephenson s, 100 bales cotton, F. Chambers & Co.; 61 bales cotton, O. Chapsee; 251 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.; 24 bales cotton, P. Chimunram; 40 bales wool, L. Sewjee; 30 bales wool, D. Merwanjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Geo. S. King & Co.

Deccan s, 60 bales wool, N. Mooljee; 250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.; 40 bales wool, D. Govinjee; 10 bales wool, V. Vagjee; 125 bales cotton, L. Naronjee.

Victoria Cross, 175 bales cotton, Adams & Kennedy; 590 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 74 bales cotton, C. Burjorjee; 10 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 81 bales cotton, D. Mooljee.

The Foundling, 500 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Egitto s, 50 bales cotton, D. G pjee.

FOR GENOA.

Egitto s, 4½ bales munjeet, Gaddum & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Egitto, s, 4 bales skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egitto s, 169 packages coffee, A. C. Dady & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Deccan s, 100 bales cotton, Alsop, Riebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca s, 27 cases fishmaws, and 73 cases Sharkfins, B. Alladinbhoy; 47 bundles sharkfins, and 2 bundles fishmaws, N. Gungjee; 127 bales cotton, R. Habibhoy; 32 bales cotton, H. E. Elias; 54 bales cotton, H. J. M. Khaluck; 88 bales cotton, M. Visboocun; 542 pieces E. teeth, D. Sassoon & Co; 58 bales cotton, S. E. Sassoon.

Oriental s, 41 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 27.

Bashford, Lieutenant, 37th Regiment, on duty, from Ireland.

Rogers, Ensign, 41st Regiment, on duty, from England.

Gellie, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Thomson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Scott, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Beddek, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Anderson, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Calder, Surgeon, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

Williamson, Surgeon, 2nd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, from sick leave, from England.

Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Annesley, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Miller, Surgeon, Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

Phillips, Captain, 18th Hussars, from furlough, from England.

Barker, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Deesa.

Crompton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 27.

Gore, Captain, Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Tyler, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Malta.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three Months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ......Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

FREEMASONS' HALL, CUMBALLA HILL ROAD, ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER 1871.

COMMITTEE.

Henry Morland, Esq.
Colonel Penn, C.B., R.A.
R. Valentine Reid, Esq.
Sidney Barlow, Esq.
Herr Schmuck.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Mackintosh Balfour, Esq.
T. R. Light, Esq.
R. L. Key, Esq.
Judge Manockjee Cursetjee.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
2—Chorus	Farewell to the Forest	Mendelssohn.
3—Solo Soprano	My Mother bids me bind my Hair	Haydn.
4—Trio	Oh Memory!	Hy. Leslie.
5—Solo Flute	Napolitaine	Clinton.
6—Chorus	La Grand Duchesse	Offenbach.

PART II.

1—Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
2—Solo Baritone		
3—Chorus	Il Carnovali	Rossini.
4—Solo Violin	Tremolo	De Beriot.
5—Chorus	March of the Men of Haarlech.	

The Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets, Rs. 5 each, may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING, AND Co., Rampart Row, where a plan of the Concert Room can be seen and Reserved Seats secured.

Admission by Tickets only. No money will be received at the door.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MOORE—November 2nd, at 41, Glos'er Terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of John George Moore, Esq., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALKER—November 24th, the wife of Thos. Walker, Esq., G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CABRAL—November 20th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. C. W. Cabral, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—FYFE—November 23rd, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Square, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. D. Don, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, David M. Stewart, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. W. C. Fyfe, of the Free Church Mission, Calcutta.

DEATH.

DUNCAN—November 20th, at Kussowlie, Margaret, widow of the late George Duncan, [illegible] years and 22 days.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1871.

GOVERNMENT have made a wise and valuable concession to the public in placing the administration reports of the various Native States subordinate to this Presidency upon the Editor's table. Extracts from these reports and the resolutions passed by the Bombay Government upon them have, from time to time, appeared in the daily papers. Much contained in these accounts of the past year's administration is of a character too purely statistical, and too local to interest the general public; but other matters are of a wider and deeper political interest. Amongst the latter may be mentioned the growing struggle between the Chiefs of the Guzerat States and their Grassias and Bhyad. Although the struggle in Kattiawar has lately attracted the most attention, owing to the presence of the Karbharees of the Native Chiefs of that province for the last month in Bombay, still the contest does not appear to be confined to that State. The movement is very widespread, and is going on simultaneously in Kutch and in Central India. So violent are the feelings of the parties engaged, and so important are the issues at stake, that there can be little doubt that, but for the intervention of an unbiassed British tribunal, the social revolution which is going on in these provinces would have solved itself by an appeal to force.

The state of the quarrel seems to be this. The different Chiefs, with whom it has always been the policy of our Government to interfere as little as possible, have been increasing and consolidating their power during the peace which British protection has secured to them since the Peishwa's fall. Their importance and influence, being no longer dependent on successful campaigns, is now gauged by the extent of their dominions and the absolute powers which they can wield over the heads of their subjects. For this purpose no opportunity of enriching the Durbar by the spoliation of Naboth's vineyard is neglected, and no occasion lost for the display of their sovereign jurisdiction over the persons and purses of their subjects. The old bonds which held society together, namely, family ties and conciliation, are swept away. The Sovereign has no longer need to call upon his Bhyad to assist him in his foreign wars, or wars of defence, by appealing to the common ancestor from whom he and his brother nobles derive their descent, nor has he to conciliate his Grassias by the memory of past kindnesses to follow him in war, or cultivate his soil in time of peace. Archaic forms of society and old checks have been swept away by circumstances and time, and it is hardly to be expected that a new political régime, with its complicated notions of legal rights and moral duties, should yet have taken their place. Society is in a transition state, and each party, ignorant of the extent of its own physical power, must be guided by the decision of an independent arbitration to a peaceful conclusion of the dispute. That a Sovereign in his own State is absolute, and that he who executes the law is he who makes it may be admitted, but the Bhyad and Grassias, though subjects, have yet certain privileges and rights which are of older standing than the Durbar to which they are now subordinate. The Bhyad's position, subject to constant confiscation of their landed estates and the grinding down of their privileges, is however less to be deplored than that of their fellow subjects, the Grassias. The former are in reality the brotherhood of the Rajah whose ancestors, being younger sons or brothers of past Sovereigns, have had villages assigned to them, which their descendants now enjoy. These men owe their title to their holdings to consanguinity with their Chiefs, and if, forgetting the duties of relationship, they give annoyance to the heads of their families, there is some sort of excuse for the violent resumption of their lands and the rough treatment which some of them receive from their Sovereigns. The Grassias, on the other hand, are the descendants in most cases of the aborigines of Gujerat, men whose titles to their fields date from a period anterior to the existing constitution of society, and who have seen one house after another of strange Rajpoots ascending the throne till the "whirligig of time" has brought them to be the subjects of their present arbitrary masters. Some of them, such as the Gehlote Grassias or the Survaiyas in Kattiawar, can boast a far more unsullied ancestry than the families of the Rajahs reigning over them. But, independently of their original rights drawn from their early history, the same events which have contributed to establish and consolidate the Chief's authority have contributed in a no less degree to the well-being and importance of the governed classes. If peace and commerce have enabled the Rajah to dispense with his noble's aid for defence or aggression, they have also trebled the value of the Bhyad's and Grassia's holdings, and given the latter a large share of the good things of civilization, and a larger opinion of themselves.

In this state of affairs it can easily be conceived how impatient such men would become of constant aggressions on the part of their Durbars, and of claims to tribute or resumption of lands from which they have always considered themselves to be free. The contest seems to have first come to a head in Kattiawar. In that province Government thought fit in 1863 to introduce a graduated list of Chiefs and jurisdictions for the trial of all civil and criminal cases within the territorial limits of the various Durbars. The first class Chiefs could decide all cases without appeal. The other classes could try cases up to a certain limit without appeal, and in cases falling beyond that limit an appeal was allowed to our Agents' Courts. The result of this was that the Durbars at once commenced encroachments upon their Grassias, and when the latter appealed to our Political Agents they were ordered to file their suits in their own Chief's Courts. The Durbar thus became both Judge and defendant, and, strange to say, the Court invariably decided in the Chief's favour, and spoiled the subjects of their properties and rights. By carefully limiting his encroachments to a value within his own jurisdiction the Chief could always, even if he was a sixth class Chief, guard against a reversal of his decree upon appeal. The Grassias and Bhyad have protested strongly against this mockery of justice. They desire a Magna Charta which shall secure them against a continuance of such rapacity, but they are unable to make even a demonstration of force without incurring the vengeance of the British Government which is pledged to maintain peace or order in the country. Similarly the sacred privilege of outlawry, which existed throughout the length and breadth of the Peninsula till within the last ten years, is denied to them by the exigencies of the public order, and consequently, unless Government comes to their aid, they have no remedy left.

It is the discussion of this question that we believe has now brought down so many representatives of native Chiefs from Kattiawar. That our Government, notwithstanding its policy of non-interference in Native States, is bound to provide some remedy against the present abuse, admits of no doubt. What Government gave in 1863 it can limit or take away in 1871. In accepting the jurisdictions granted by Government the Chiefs acknowledged the authority by which they were invested with powers such as no British officer in India is granted, and they became trustees on behalf of justice for the due exercise of the functions bestowed upon them. But, independently of this argument, another reason for interference can be found in the suppression of outlawry and armed resistance which is the primary object for which British troops and Political officers have been stationed in Kattiawar. Having destroyed the natural safety valve for injustice and oppression, Government is morally bound to supply an artificial one. Till this is done it cannot be held that the English have fulfilled the first duty of their treaty obligations with Guzerat; and the most jealous lover of non-interference would hardly advocate any other line of policy.

THE public protest made by the Chief Justice of Bombay last week against the continued refusal of the Government of India to appoint an eighth Judge of the High Court will, we hope, have the effect of compelling Lord Mayo either to give us another Judge, or to state plainly his reasons for not complying with what seems to be a reasonable request. While the Central and Local Governments are at issue on this important question, Bombay suitors suffer the grievous hardship of indefinite delays in the administration of justice. Government exists, first of all, for the purpose of seeing that cheap, speedy, and equal justice is done between man and man; and it cannot be said that this right of the meanest subject is attainable in a Court in which the Judges themselves declare the work to be more than, with the time at their disposal, they are competent to get through. The Government of India may be right in saying an eighth Judge is not wanted in Bombay; but it ought to tell the public "the reason why," and take care that in any case justice shall be done, instead of simply leaving things as they are. The Chief Justice has given a proof of his own sincerity and that of his colleagues in their professions of anxiety to overtake the arrears of work in the High Court by so re-arranging business as to provide for two additional sittings at the Original side every week; but the Judges at the same time contend that more work will thus be put upon them than they ought to have to do. The public looks to the Government, therefore, to explain why the appointment of a new Judge is not sanctioned, the more so as it is understood that much of the time of the Chief Justice is now necessarily taken up with answering letters from Government on the most trivial subjects, such, for instance, as the amount of the bills paid for tiffins supplied to special jurors in the High Court.

BY telegram we learn that the Governor-General and suite arrived at Calcutta yesterday morning.

AN appeal on behalf of the sailors of the Belvidera, which came to grief off Pondicherry, is published in the Madras papers.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce have agreed that the Christmas holidays should extend from Thursday the 21st December to Monday the 1st January, both days inclusive.

THE new Alfred Park at Allahabad was to have been opened to the public on Friday, when the excellent band of the 2-19th Regiment was to have played for the first time.

FROM the *Journal de Port Said* we learn that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil arrived at Port Saidon Wednesday, the 1st inst., and took up his quarters in the Hotel du Louvre.

MR. J. A. BOYLE, C. S., intimates to old Marlborough collegians in India that a building—to be called the Bradley Memorial Hall—is to be erected at Marlborough College in memory of its late head master, the Rev. G. G. Bradley.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The claims of the Indian Artillery officers, who have been complaining in the *Times* and in our columns, are being considered by the War Office, and we can ask them with some assurance of comfort to wait a little longer. "Wait" is the general advice now-a-days.

THE *Economist* says:—M. Pinard, the principal founder of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and for more than twenty years the chairman of its board of directors, has just died, at the age of 56. To M. Pinard was chiefly due the large extension in the business of that company, by the establishment of branches in India, China, and the colonies.

WE see that Offenbach's opera, the "Grand Duchess," has been produced in Alexandria, and we only wish some one would bring it across the kalapanee to this part of the world. The *Egyptian Messenger* alludes with praise to the performances, and says the *Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* was in everybody's mouth. Rather a *bonne bouche* for everybody, we should say.

THE following appears in the *Egyptian Messenger* of the 8th inst.:—As we predicted, the receipts for toll realized by the Suez Canal Company during the past month of October have been over a million of francs; 1,029,095 francs and 47 cents were actually encashed. The number of ships that passed through was eighty; and not a single case of grounding occurred. Of the eighty ships above mentioned, fifty-three were British.

THE *Madras Mail* has the following:—"It is rumoured that Lieutenant General McCleverty has telegraphed to the *Athenæum and Daily News*, and intimated his intention to bear all costs. If this be true, the General will probably wish to have his evidence taken by Commission, and Lord Napier will see more cause than ever to—punch the head (figuratively, of course) of his fidus Achates, who in this matter exhibited more pluck than brains." Can it be true?

MESSRS. H. OPPENHEIM, NEVEU & Co., have just concluded another financial transaction with the Egyptian Treasury. The sum advanced is one million sterling; and the conditions such as the Egyptian Government has hitherto never been able to secure. The favourable terms of this transaction, and the determination of the Government not to issue any more bonds, have had a striking effect on our market, and discount has fallen 1½ per cent. So says the *Egyptian Messenger*.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says:—Notwithstanding that we inserted the rumour in our issue of the 18th, we must acknowledge that the removal of the seat of Government from Lahore to Delhi to us appears a mere canard. We think so with even the abandonment of Agra for Allahabad before us. Government, as in the case of Agra, will oftener than not act in a manner quite opposed to the reason of most people, but we cannot persuade ourselves that the present Government will make such an error as to abandon the present capital of the Punjab.

THE following notice from the Post Office is likely to interest many persons:—

From 10th December 1871, three Post Offices will be established in the Delhi District attached to the Camp of Exercise, to be designated,

Camp of Exercise, 1st Division.
Ditto, 2nd Ditto.
Ditto, 3rd Ditto,

The public are requested invariably to enter the number of the Division on all letters.

Covers superscribed Camp of Exercise without number of Division will in all cases be forwarded by the Post Office to the 1st or Head Quarter Division, thus entailing a day's delay before delivery.

THE *Indian Mirror* evidently estimates charity by the amount given—rather a vulgar style of charity. It says—"It is real pleasure to see the native Princes and Chiefs far surpassing the highest and first among the ruling classes in the land in the noble work of charity. We have already noticed the fact that the Maharajahs of Vizianagram and Benares have subscribed Rs. 3,000 each to the Jounpore and Azimgurh Relief Fund, while the names of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Bishop of Calcutta, also appear for *smaller contributions*. This does not sound well in native ears; the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, being the first in power and in position, should figure foremost in their amount of subscription to every purpose of charity.".

THE Punjaub authorities are scrupulously honest, and would not refrain from publishing the smallest piece of trash that finds its way into the custody of the Dead Letter Office, even though it were to cost ever so much of the public money, as represented in large lines in the official *Gazette*. So huge and unwieldy a monster as an elephant can pick up a pin—the steam hammer can chip an egg or smash iron into "a cocked hat"—and while no one can dispute the immensity of the British power, and its capacity to grapple with the mightiest problems, everybody must be pleased to fall upon proofs that it is equally at home in taking notice of the smallest matters affecting the interests of its subjects. In the last *Punjaub Gazette* we find several bills on high political subjects, and then a list of property lying in the Dead Letter Office. "One old boot" has a line about six inches in length all to itself. It has been left without an address, and probably some other old boot is now in a state of miserable singleness. Doubtless it would have its soul stirred if it could learn that its companion's whereabouts are indicated in a Government *Gazette*. "One piece baby linen" has been left by one whose name we need not publish, but if this meets the eye of any lady who has lost such an article and now requires it, she will know where to apply to. "One small shoe" has been left by Buddoo, probably to keep the broken-hearted solitary old boot company. "A large sponge" has got separated from its owner. The Postmaster General of the Punjab must feel that a large sponge is an irreparable loss to somebody, otherwise he could scarcely be expected to keep it in charge till its owner comes to claim it. Two "packets of saltpetre" have been left, but not by Scotchmen, for Gunga Machee will get his saltpetre if he applies for it quickly. A "box containing Indian hemp" has been left by a Dr. E. Brown. In the publication of this loss the Punjab Postmaster may have been a little imprudent, for who can tell that the hemp has not been purposely left behind as a measure of bodily precaution? "A small quantity of infant's clothing" may be yet had the benefit of by some distressed parent if application to the Punjab Post Office is made in time; Lalla Ludda has left his "medicine," inclining us to believe that medicine is as bad to take in India as it is at home; a gentleman has forgotten "six collars;" and several other parties have omitted to take their property with them—carelessness which has unnecessarily called forth the immense fund of honesty apparently in possession of the Punjab Post Office authorities. Since each of these articles we have alluded to has a whole line's space given to it, and since in depth they occupy nearly a whole page of the *Government Gazette*, costing, we presume, a little money, we hope that the Post Office authorities will not now relax in the good work they have begun. The time, labour, and money they have already spent, should make it worth their while to employ detectives to discover the losing parties, and, when found, to thrust the valuable articles they have left behind upon them. As it is, however, we see that intimation is given that if the articles are not claimed within three months from the date of publication in the *Punjab Gazette*, they will be sold, and the proceeds credited to Government. This is in the right direction, for when the "old boot," the "medicine," the "small quantity of baby linen," and "the sponge" have realised their market value, the public will likely have to pay the auctioneer—for of course we could not expect that the goods would.

MILITARY ITEMS.

H. M.'s 55TH have descended from Chukrata, leaving a few men to look after the place until H. M.'s 92nd from Jullundur go up.

MAJOR JAMES STUART TIGHE, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CONDUCTOR H. MAGNES, Ordnance Department, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

QUARTER-MASTER E. J. FLEMING, No. 4 L. F. Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

APOTHECARY D. MUNDAY, of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE Head-Quarters and No. 5 Battery 22nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, Major Harward in command, arrived at Umballa on the 22nd instant, on their way to Allahabad, where they expect to arrive on the 27th *en route* for Bombay and England.

THE Head-Quarters Sappers and Miners marched from Roorkee *en route* for the Camp at Delhi on Friday morning by regular route *via* Mozuffernuggur and Meerut. Part of the Field Engineer and pontoon trains leave by canal and disembark at Moradnuggur near Ghazeeabad, the train bullocks coming to meet them from Delhi.

THE following alteration in the movement of troops has been ordered in the reliefs of British troops:—H. M.'s 49th Regiment, from Poona, Sattara, Bombay and Asseerghur to Mhow, in relief of H. M.'s 59th Foot, and H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, from Poona to Sattara, Bombay and Asseerghur, the Head Quarters to remain at Poona.—*Deccan Herald*.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DOVER ELECTION.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FORMATION OF A NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, 27TH NOVEMBER.

Mr. G. Jessel, Q. C., has been re-elected Member of Parliament for Dover by a majority of 90 votes. Some disturbances occurred during the election.

During yesterday (Sunday) the Prince of Wales suffered from severe fever, but His Royal Highness' regular strength is announced to have been sustained.

VIENNA, 26TH NOVEMBER.

A new Cis-Leithan Austrian Cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Count Auersperg.

LONDON, 25TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 7⅜d.
Exchange on India, 60 days, 1s. 11⅛d. to ⅜d.
Oriental Bank shares £42-10.
Chartered " " £14.
" Mercantile " £25.
Hongkong and Shanghai...£44.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £49,500,000.

Total Notes Bank of England and France, £116,500,000.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 96½.
5 " ditto .... 98.
5½ " ditto .... 109½.

[*By Indian Telegraph.*]

ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

CALCUTTA, 27TH Nov.

The Governor General and suite arrived here this morning.

ATTEMPTED SALE OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST LAND.

YESTERDAY, under Government orders, Messrs. Crawford and Co. put up for sale that part of the Elphinstone Land Estate lying to the south of the Musjid Bridge. There was a very large attendance of native and other dealers. The land was offered in lots, and purchasers were to receive a 999 years' lease. Several lots were put up. The highest price offered was Rs. 18½ per square yard, but as this did not nearly reach the Government reserved figure—Rs. 45 the square yard—the bid was not accepted, and the sale was abandoned for the time.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to announce that at our next concert the collection in aid of the institution will be made between the parts instead of at the doors, and that on receiving an intimation in writing from any who intend to be present on the occasion, I shall be happy to reserve seats for them.

I beg permission also to say, that both the schools of this institution are to have a trip on the water on Saturday next, and that I shall be very glad to receive donations towards the expenses in connection therewith. The children of this institution seldom have a treat of this sort.—Yours, &c.,

TUDOR TREVOR,
Hon. Secy. and Treasurer, Indo-British Institution.
Bombay, 27th November.

THE NEPHEW OF SIR SALAR JUNG.

YESTERDAY the Nawab Mukurrum-ood Dowlah Bahadoor, a nephew of Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, accompanied by Captain Dodds, visited, among other places in Bombay, the Dockyard and the printing establishment of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WRECK OF THE LADY NYANZA.

WE learn from the *Gujarat Mitra* that the steamer Lady Nyanza, which started from Surat to Palitana on Friday last, was wrecked at Ajera, near Surat. The crew and passengers were fortunately saved.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were in all 270 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 64 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 176 from the Magistrates of Police, 26 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners 167 were natives and the remainder (163) were Europeans.

ARRIVAL OF A TURKISH MAN-OF-WAR.

YESTERDAY a Turkish man-of-war arrived in Bombay Harbour from Bussorah. She fired a salute, which was answered by the saluting battery.

NEWS-LETTER.

MALWA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

20TH NOVEMBER.

WE have been favoured with several much-needed and refreshing showers, which have cheered the hearts of the husbandmen, and done an immense deal of good to the crops. The clouds, however, still hang about, and the temperature continues high for the season.

We have had the young Nawab of Jowrah at Indore for some time past. During the last two years His Highness has been under the care of an officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, who has filled the post of tutor and companion to His Highness. It is said General Daly did not consider His Highness sufficiently *au fait* in the usages of *polite society* to be entrusted with the reins of government, so he sent for him to have him under his own eye, and he is now receiving the finishing touch to his education. It is difficult to say now-a-days what really constitute the *usages of polite society*, as I have heard various opinions expressed on the subject—but I presume, in the present instance, I shall not be far out, if I assume that it includes a knowledge of *Fine Arts* and the *Graces*, to which we might add *Belles Lettres* and the *Musical Glasses*. His Highness is about 18 years of age—intelligent, and not inferior to the average run of native Princes. His father, the late Nawab, was a worthy man, and held in great esteem by all classes—so it is to be hoped his son will follow in the footsteps of his sire.

Mr. Miller and his staff have taken the field once more to decide the respective merits of the several routes alluded to in the resolution of the Government of India, so there is every prospect of this point being speedily set at rest. The objections taken to the new road are said to be of a nature that admit of modification, viz., the gradients in places are a trifle too stiff, and in others the curves too sharp for railway purposes. The Government of India has done a very wise thing in relieving the Agent to the Governor General of the control of the Railway staff, as, presuming he had time to devote to such matters, it is very certain he could know but little about them. The measure no doubt will be hailed with unbounded satisfaction by those gentlemen, as it gives them a "fair field and no favour." While under the control of the Political authorities, they were, figuratively speaking, bound hand and foot, and at the mercy of every ignorant, spiteful little Thakoor, or village headman, who fancied he had sustained an injury at their hands, when, as a matter of course, the Political officers would rush to the rescue, and identify themselves with complainant's case, and, as they most probably took a partisan view of the matter, the unfortunate Railway officer would soon find himself nowhere.

The gallant 59th are preparing for their long tramp next month to that dreariest of stations, Nusseerabad. What a blessing it would be were the railway available to whisk them to their destination in fifteen or twenty hours, instead of occupying three weeks or a month under present circumstances!

The races this year have been quite a success, and the sport equal to that of former years.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN BOMBAY.

THE following are the concluding paragraphs of a Memorial to the Bombay Government drawn up by the Committee of Ratepayers (Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Chairman) appointed at the public meeting held in the Town Hall three weeks ago:—

Your memorialists are glad to know that your Excellency in Council has already undertaken to amend the Municipal Act of 1865, and to consult public opinion as to the nature of the changes to be made. That Act was drafted, prepared, and passed at a time when the public attention was so much engrossed with share speculations, that a close and searching discussion of its terms did not take place. Money, also, had for the time lost its value, and the extravagant expenditure provided for officials did not, therefore, then seem unfair. But soon after the Act had become law, these delusions began to disappear; money returned to its normal value, when it was at once apparent that the scale of expenditure and salaries it provided for was very oppressive to the community. Again, the whole aspect of the Drainage Scheme, which the Act treats as settled, and for which it enjoins heavy contributions and the services of a costly Civil Engineer, has been entirely altered. And, further, the services of efficient men, European and native, can be easily secured at moderate salaries (unlike the exceptional days of the share mania), and there seems no reason why employment in a public establishment like the Bombay Municipality should be more highly remunerated than corresponding Government service. In addition, the wages of labour and the value of materials have also returned to their normal state. It is, therefore, but meet, that the Municipal establishment and expenditure should be reduced to a scale consistent with the times.

After the disastrous failure of the experiment of 1865, very little, your memorialists submit, need be said in support of the last two proposals, as they believe it is to the absence of the provisions herein indicated, that that failure has been largely due. The Controller failed to exercise the powers of check entrusted to him, and the Justices failed to call him to account for the failure; and, but for this, the mismanagement of the Municipality would not probably have been so great as it actually has been. This is the conclusion arrived at by a Committee of the Bench appointed to enquire into the working of Act II. of 1865, and also by the Committee of Enquiry appointed by your Excellency in Council.

Your memorialists submit that the control of expenditure might be entrusted to the Accountant-General; but whatever form the future Municipal constitution may take, your memorialists further submit, that the selection and appointment of two independent Auditors to the Municipality should be left to the ratepayers themselves, or to their own freely elected representatives.

The last point on which your memorialists beg to address your Excellency in Council is the constitution of the body to whom the Municipal Government of the city is to be made over. Your memorialists believe that, in the late Board of Conservancy and the existing Bench of Justices, nearly all the methods of managing their civic affairs, short of the principle of representation, have been tried and have failed,—the last failure being the most disastrous, and mainly due, your memorialists believe, to the fact that, as at present constituted, the Bench of Justices as a body are entirely without those motives for action which are essential to the successful working of any institution, whether private or public.

Your memorialists believe that it is self-interest that provides the forces which actuate representative bodies, municipal or political. The representative has to fulfil his duties and obligations to his constituents, and, if he fails, he has to make way for a successor. This creates a lively sense of responsibility, which serves to carry him through the performance of duty, even when it involves trouble and is of an unpleasant character. Now, your memorialists, though grateful to those members of the Bench who have disinterestedly devoted their time and attention to municipal affairs, at the same time fully believe that the Justices (being a body nominated by Government) are amenable to no defined rules, and practically irremovable for any neglect of duty. They thus have been without any strong motives to act efficiently, and with a single view to the good of the entire community of Bombay. Consequently, they have avoided all irksome or odious duties, the performance of which would have prevented the present confusion and embarrassment. Your memorialists therefore pray that the representative principle may be introduced into the constitution of the municipal government for the city. And your memorialists beg leave to remind your Excellency in Council that the introduction of free institutions, and the development of a spirit of self-government have always been the professed object and policy of the Government of India. The practical carrying out of this object and this policy is a mere question of time and place. The principle has already, though partially, been conceded to some Municipalities, and to the Local Fund Committees in the Mofussil, so that the municipal is the most convenient province of administration in which the experiment may be safely tried. The intelligence, loyalty, and public spirit of the citizens of Bombay render it, in the opinion of your memorialists, the best place in this Presidency for a full trial of representative civic institutions. Probably no more favourable time could be selected for commencing the experiment than the present, when gross mismanagement of their municipal affairs and civic financial embarrassment have occupied men's minds, and prepared them to consider the question of the future municipal administration from a practical and serious point of view.

Your memorialists, therefore, earnestly trust that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to take into consideration all these circumstances, and grant them relief in such manner as may be deemed meet.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE following communication has been put at our disposal:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 27th November.

To the CLERK to the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council to acknowlege the receipt of your letter No. 147, dated the 21st instant, communicating certain resolutions passed by the Bench of Justices.

2. In reply, I am to state, for the information of the Justices, that His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. Hope to act as Municipal Commissioner till further orders, on the understanding that he will receive the salary of Rs. 3,500 monthly which has been voted to him by the Bench for six months.

3. With reference to the second matter, I am to state that, in the existing state of the law, the office of Controller must be maintained, and the duties cannot be transferred to any other persons; but Government will, with as little delay as may be possible, introduce into the Legislative Council a short Act to provide for the performance of the duties of Controller at a less charge to the Municipal Fund. His Excellency in Council trusts that the measures which will be brought forward to amend Act II. of 1865 will be satisfactory to the Justices as well as to the Government.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secy. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

A NATIVE NEWSPAPER AT BORSUD.—We see that a Gujerathi newspaper is shortly to be started at Borsud by a Hindoo.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—Mr. Constable Longden has received a reward of ten rupees for the apprehension of a deserter from the ship Algonquin.

EXECUTION OF A BOREE.—Last week a Boree was executed in the village of Culmad, in the Broach collectorate, for the murder of his sister.

THE MAMLUTDAR OF DHOLKA.—Mr. Gunputrao Mahadeo, Mamlutdar of Dholka, has been transferred to Memoodabad, in the Surat collectorate.

VAGRANTS IN THE WORK-HOUSE.—Yesterday there were thirty-nine vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

HEAVY RAIN AT KOONDLA.—We learn that on the last Dewali holiday there was a heavy fall of rain at Koondla, near Bhownuggur, by which serious damage was done to property.

THE ASSISTANT JUDGE OF SURAT.—Mr. J. E. Murphy, Acting Assistant Judge of Surat, has been invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated under section 17 of Act 14 of 1869.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Of the 875 candidates who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination in connection with the Bombay University, 434 have already been plucked in English.

DACOITY.—The other day a gang of dacoits entered the house of a Gosai at Randeer, in the Surat collectorate, and looted him of a portion of his property. A woman in the house was also severely wounded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—The mails for Zanzibar, per Butell Padaruth, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 2 P.M. The mails for Aden, per s.s. Mula, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow at 1 P.M.

THE MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA'S HOTEL BILL.—Our P. D. is inclined to be much worse than the Marquis' landlord, for in our yesterday's issue he set down the charge for the "hot water" at Rs. 8, when it should have been only as many annas.

THEFT BY A BOATMAN.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced a boatman named Shaik Ally Mahomed Hoosein to three months' imprisonment for stealing three rupees in cash belonging to Baloo Fuckroodeen.

VAGRANCY ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, James Smith, a European, was charged with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—It will be observed that a general meeting (at which the public are invited to attend) of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association will be held to-morrow afternoon, when Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta will read a paper on a subject interesting to every one just now, "The Bombay Municipal Reform Question of 1871."

INQUESTS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the House of Correction concerning the death of one Gopal Rama, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee on the 31st May last. The jury found that the man had died from natural causes. Another inquest was held on the same day at Matoonga on the body of Godoo, girl, aged about four years. The jury returned a verdict that the girl had died from fever.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS.—On Sunday as Mr. Muthooradas Lowjee's carriage was being driven along the Matoonga road, the horse suddenly took fright and bolted. The carriage was smashed to atoms—the coachman receiving severe injuries—and a foot passenger was slightly injured. The coachman and the passenger were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—On Sunday evening as Mr. Currumsey Premjee's coachman was driving a brougham from Walkeshwur, the pin of one of the shafts came out, causing the horse to bolt, and it ran against Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee's brougham, and broke its springs. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

THE HEALTH OF MR. PINHEY.—We are glad to learn that Mr. R. Hill Pinhey, Civil Service, Judge of Poona, has been rapidly recovering from his late illness since Wednesday night, and that he was able to proceed to Singhur on Saturday last, there to obtain rest for a day or two before beginning work again. In consequence of Mr. Pinhey's illness the Sessions Court has been closed up to the 29th instant, and the hearing of the Bheegwan murder case has been fixed for the 4th proximo. We hope that the great amount of work on hand will not induce Mr. Pinhey to begin work again until quite recovered from his illness.—*Deccan Herald*.

SAD ACCIDENT AT POONA.—A very distressing accident occured at the Poona Railway station on Friday evening. The train which reaches Poona from Bombay at 5-30 (local time), came in all right and the passengers left the station as usual. But while shunting the train to arrange it for going on to Sholapore, Mr. Harris, the assistant and night station master, was knocked over and two road-vans and the engine passed over his body. He had his back turned to the shunted engine and was watching a goods train coming from Kirkee. One leg was completely smashed and the other severely injured. He was carried at once to the Sassoon Hospital, when it was found necessary by the two doctors in attendance to take off the smashed leg from the thigh. Part of the body and the head were also much injured. The nervous shock from the accident and the subsequent amputation was so great that Mr. Harris could not rally, and he died in the hospital at 9-20 the same night. Mr. Harris was only twenty-five years of age and a great favourite with his superiors. He was, moreover, the only son of his mother and she is a widow and has no other relative. He was quite sensible to the last, and spoke to his mother about ten minutes before he died. The sad event has cast quite a gloom over the people of the Railway Station. He was in health and activity only three hours before his death. An inquest was held on Saturday morning and a verdict of accidental death returned.—*Ibid*.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE following passengers sailed from Calcutta, per s.s. Moulmein, Captain J. Ewert, on the 23rd instant for Chittagong and Akyab:—

Mr. H. T. Blandford, Mr. H. Rattray, Mr. A. Greig, Mr. C. Tracy, Asst. Surgeon Meadows, and Mr. H. Krus.

THE ship EASTERN BELLE, 1,103 tons, Captain T. C. Helming, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,382 bales of cotton, 126 bales of wool, 966 cwts. of linseed, 769½ cwts. of galls, 136 cwts. of coir yarn, and 278 cwts. of horns.

THE following passengers sailed from Calcutta, per s.s. Penang, H. T. Dickinson, commander, on the 23rd instant for Rangoon or Moulmein:—

Mrs. Ryper and 4 children, Miss Cheetham, Miss Mayrey, Miss Rachael, Captain Elliott, Major-Genl. Huyshe, R. A., Mrs. Croley and 2 children, Mr. E. J. Carrier, and Mr. S. Tremearne.

LIGHTS IN THE GULF OF SUEZ.

ON and after the 1st of December 1871, a bright fixed light, visible twenty miles, will be exhibited on the Point Ras Gharib in latitude 28° 21 N., longitude 33° 6 East.

The light will show red between the bearings of South 25° West to South 50° West, visible twelve miles. The lighthouse is constructed of iron, a centre column supported by three stays, and is painted red, the centre of the lamp is 165 feet above the level of the sea.

THE s. s. REDEWATER, 922 tons, Captain W. Richards, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,429 bales of cotton, 322 bales wool, 1,201½ cwts. of galls, 498½ cwts. of horns, 326½ cwts. of coir yarn, and the following passengers:—

Mr. and Mrs. Cumins and four children, Major and Mrs. Tighe and child, Mrs. de Britt and three children, Captain and Mrs. Mitford, Mr. Irvenice, Hon'ble N. P. Jacob, Mr. H. Read, and Mr. Story.

THE s.s. CASHMERE, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Kurrachee—Mr. Narrondass Henraz, and child, Miss Laing, Captain McGillray, and thirty five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE INVERNESS, 724 tons, Captain Thomas Donkin, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo, and powder.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	HIGH WATER. Height. FT. IN.	Nov.—Dec.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	LOW WATER. Height. FT. IN.
0 7 m	6 1	Tuesday... ... 28	6 5 m	3 1
11 39 m	3 9		5 53 a	6 9
0 38 m	6 0	Wednesday... 29	6 37 m	2 10
0 10 a	3 6		6 28 a	6 7
1 12 m	5 9	Thursday ... 30	7 11 m	2 6
0 42 a	3 1		7 0 a	6 1
1 46 m	5 4	Friday... ... 1	7 45 m	2 2
1 15 a	2 7		7 33 a	5 5
2 23 m	4 9	Saturday... 2	8 26 m	1 10
1 55 a	2 2		8 11 a	4 8
3 6 m	4 2	Sunday... ... 3	9 14 m	1 7
2 43 a	1 6		8 52 a	3 9
3 58 m	3 8	Monday... ... 4	10 7 m	1 6
3 39 a	1 1		9 42 a	3 1

THE GREGORY TROUPE.

THE Gregory Troupe continue to be flatteringly received. On Saturday evening their new habitation on the Esplanade was filled. For the attractions they are now holding forth, we beg to refer our readers to our advertising columns.

A HINDOO BIGAMY CASE.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon Mr. Justice Lloyd disposed of the case of the Queen *vs* Dahie, woman, Gopal Ooka, and Jumna, woman. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Broach before J. E. Murphy, Esq., Acting Assistant Session Judge of Surat, the first accused was charged under sections 494 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code with marrying the second accused during the life-time of her lawfully married husband, Motilal Ramdas, such remarriage being void by reason of its so taking place during his life-time; and the second and third with abetting the same.

The Assistant Session Judge, in giving his decision, said:—The facts of this case, proved on the part of the prosecution, and admitted on behalf of the accused, are, that Dahie was married to complainant Motilal; that her husband being still alive, she contracted the ceremony of remarriage known as *Natra* with accused Gopal; and that she had not, before doing so, obtained the written consent of her husband. It is argued for the defence that when a *Natra* has actually been contracted, it must remain valid. This is laid down as a general rule of Hindu law, or, at all events, of *Soni* caste custom. As accused Dahie therefore, who has a husband, has now married Gopal by *Natra*, she has not married in a case where such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life of such husband, because the *Natra* is not voidable for this or any other reason. To state these extraordinary arguments is refutation sufficient. Evidence is adduced to show that complainant had given Dahie his implied consent to her marrying another by certain acts equivalent to a release. I consider the proof very insufficient that the acts in question are in the caste tantamount to an abandonment of a wife on the part of her husband; and, if they be, it by no means follows that a formal written release is not necessary when the wife proposes to marry another. These arguments are based on the assumption that remarriage in the lifetime of a husband with his consent are permitted. The case of Reg. vs. Bai Rupa, Bombay High Court Reports, p. 117, is indeed quoted to show that the husband's consent may be dispensed with. But the custom there found to exist was a custom of the Talapada Kolis; and there is no evidence that the same custom prevails in the Soni, a higher and presumably stricter caste. Moreover, the High Court there decided that the custom was opposed to the spirit of Hindu law, and could only be pleaded in mitigation. It is further argued that Dahie did not believe that the marriage was void, and Reg. vs. Munohur Rajee is quoted (Bombay High Court Reports, p. 17) to show that her belief must be considered. But the charge there was one of adultery, where the "reasonable belief" of the person charged is in issue by the terms of the law (see Indian Penal Code, section 497.) Here Dahie only pleads what amounts to a mistake of law when she urges her ignorance of the invalidity of the remarriage. On behalf of accused Gopal it is argued that he is not chargeable as an abettor; that he is only punishable, if punishable at all, on a charge of adultery. It appears to me that legally he is clearly chargeable. Without him the act alleged simply could not have been done. By his aid, at least probably by conspiracy, possibly by instigation, he abetted the marriage. Nor do I think it inexpedient that he should be left open to separate punishment for adultery. The offences to my mind are quite distinct. The latter is an offence against the husband. The former against society in general, one of whose most fundamental institutions it makes light of. Bigamy demands punishment, whether it be followed up by

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adulterous intercourse or not: so does its abetment. On the evidence it appears that remarriage in the life-time of a husband is not permitted to a woman by the Soni caste, any more than by the general rule of Hindu law. I find that Dahie committed the offence charged. Her mother (accused No. 3) by her own confession brought about the marriage. Her criminality I consider to be almost as great as Dahie's. Accused Gopal was bound to ascertain that Dahie had been released by her husband, whom he knew to be alive, even allowing that such release would have legalized the second marriage. It being represented on behalf of Dahie by her vakil that she is four months gone in pregnancy she is absolved from the hard labour which she would otherwise have been sentenced to for the greater portion of her term.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the prisoners guilty. Dahie was sentenced under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code to one year's imprisonment, of which the last two months shall be rigorous and the rest simple; Gopal and Jumna were sentenced under sections 494 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six and nine months respectively.

The High Court considered it doubtful whether the second marriage in this case was not valid, and it reversed the convictions and sentences passed against the accused persons.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH NOVEMBER.)

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—Cotton prospects were good. Owing to the recent rain early crops have suffered greatly. Late crops were in a pretty fair condition. The public health was reported to be good. The total quantity of rain registered by pluviometer was as follows:—Surat City, 1 inch and 61 cents; Oolpar, 1 inch and 85 cents; Julalpoor, 95 cents; Bardolee, 75 cents; Walore, 70 cents; Chicklee, 60 cents; Mandvee, 1 inch and 57 cents; Bulsar, 3 cents; Pardee, 45 cents.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—There was a fall of rain during the latter part of the fortnight under report in all the talookas, except Sungamnair. The fall was not equal or generally sufficient, but the rubbee crops would be benefited. The state of public health was good. Slight cholera reported in a few villages of the Jamkheir and Kurjut talookas. Cattle were suffering from want of fodder. The total rainfall registered during the fortnight was as follows:—Ahmednuggur, 9 inches and 58 cents; Jamkheir, 8 inches and 1 cent; Parnair, 16 inches and 30 cents; Shreegonda, 9 inches and 6 cents; Kurjut, 11 inches and 30 cents; Newassa, 4 inches and 97 cents; Kopergaum, 9 inches and 42 cents; Sungumnair, 4 inches and 92 cents; Rahooree, 8 inches and 62 cents; Shewgaum, 10 inches and 18 cents; and Ankola, 17 inches and 35 cents.

POONA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was moderate in petta Ambegaon, under Kheir, and slight throughout the rest of the collectorate. The khureef crops were generally in good condition in the western districts (excepting Joonere and Kheir). The fall of rain during the fortnight under report slightly benefited the rubbee crops; more rain was, however, wanted. Fever prevailed to a slight extent in the talookas of Bheemthurry, Servor, and Indapoor; and cattle disease in a few villages in Mawul. The total fall of rain up to the 15th November was as follows:—Joonere, 20 inches and 60 cents; Kurkalla, 61 inches and 14 cents; Patus, 12 inches and 2 cents; Baramuttee, 11 inches and 97 cents; Pour, 40 inches and 65 cents; Seroor, 9 inches and 72 cents; Kheir, 16 inches and 24 cents; Ghorey, 17 inches and 64 cents; Indapoor, 9 inches and 81 cents; Sassoor, 14 inches and 36 cents; Poona Sassoon Hospital, 20 inches and 18 cents.

RECEPTION OF THE INFANT D. AUGUSTO OF PORTUGAL.

THE following is translated from the *Ultramar* of the 24th inst., published at Goa:—

After the publication of our supplement of the 20th, His Excellency the Governor General received, by telegraph, official intimation of the departure from Lisbon on the 12th of the illustrious infant D. Augusto for Goa.

In the "Boletim" of the day before yesterday appears a circular to the authorities and corporations directing them to convey this piece of news to the people, in order to enable them to prepare to receive His Royal Highness with due honour and distinction.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

Ibrahim Ismal was placed at the bar on a charge of robbery, of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and of voluntarily causing hurt. Prisoner pleaded guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Ibrahim Ismal, you have pleaded guilty to a most daring highway robbery between the hours of sunrise and sunset, in the commission of which you voluntarily caused hurt,—an offence which is punishable with transportation for life. It appears that, on the 5th September last, a European engineer hired your buggy and went to Sion, and on his return at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, whilst near the salt pans at Wuddala, you struck him in the face, and struggled with him, in consequence of which you both fell to the ground. Another native came up, and he joined in the struggle. You took out from the gentleman's pocket a pocket-book, from which you extracted a currency note for Rs. 100, another note for Rs. 10, besides other property; and then you three natives drove away in the buggy, leaving the gentleman where he was. If I thought that this was an offence at all common amongst you buggy wallahs, I should have passed upon you a heavier sentence than that which I intend to pass. But it is absolutely necessary that those who travel in public conveyances should be protected. The sentence I pass upon you is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for five years.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.

Williams Lewis Masters, aged 21, and James Brown, aged 23, both Eurasians, were charged with forgery of cheques and forgery for the purpose of cheating. They pleaded guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoners that each of them stood convicted on his own confession of having forged four cheques, which were valuable securities, and also having uttered them, knowing them to be forged. His Lordship could not but think that they must be younger than the ages respectively ascribed to them in the calendar; and he, therefore, looked upon them in a somewhat different light from that in which he should have viewed the offence had it been committed by persons of a more advanced age. This offence rendered the prisoners liable to transportation for life. Formerly many individuals had suffered on the gallows for similar offences. When they left the jail, his Lordship trusted prisoners would come out reformed persons. It could not be doubted that two men like the prisoners, who cheated two Marwarees, persons who are generally believed to be well enough able to look to their own affairs, must be possessed of great ingenuity. When before Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, the prisoner Masters admitted that he was in want of money and that he committed the offence for the purpose of raising the wind; and these forgeries were committed in the short space of three days. The prisoners were sentenced to be imprisoned for three years each.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

Salay Muhomed, a bill collector in the service of the Bombay Municipality, was charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of moneys which came into his possession in his capacity as a public servant. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Salay Muhomed, you have pleaded guilty to a charge of criminal breach of trust in your capacity as a public servant—an offence which is considered to be of such a grave character that the maximum punishment for it is no less than transportation for life. It appears you were employed as a collector in the Municipality, and it was your duty to account to your superior every Wednesday for the collections you had made. The actual amount you are charged with having appropriated is Rs. 778-12-6. A person in the confidential position such as you held had great opportunities of appropriating property. When offences like this are brought home to or admitted by prisoners, the sentence of the Court is never a light one. You say you never defrauded the Sircar before, and that you have a wife and children to protect. These were additional reasons why you should have been more on your guard against the temptation to which you yielded and should have continued an honest man. You are sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

SCUTTLING A CARGO BOAT.

Soonderjee Raghowjee and Balla Bhawoodin were charged with committing mischief to a cargo boat in having sunk her; with abetment of mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel of the burden of upwards of twenty tons; and with abetment of cheating the Bombay Insurance Society.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the prisoners.

Mr. Farran, on behalf of the prosecution, addressed the jury to the following effect. Although the charges were numerous, in order that there might be no loophole for the prisoners to escape, yet the facts were simple, and the learned counsel should in a few words give a history of the case. The first prisoner was a merchant carrying on business with Laljee Dosa as his partner; and the second was a servant of the first. Some time ago, certain native brokers went to the tindel of a country boat called the "Shumseer" for the purpose of making an offer, which, however, resulted in nothing. But a few days before the last Cocoanut-day, the second prisoner Balla, accompanied by one Shaik Khutib, went to see Shaik Sab Baba Sab, the tindel of the boat, in a shed at Carnac Bunder, when Balla requested the latter to take their cargo on board his boat and sink the boat in the harbour. Rs. 200 were offered as earnest money, and Rs. 300 were to be given after the job had been perpetrated. The tindel and Shaik Enoos, boatman, did not seem at first to have acceded to the proposal made to them; and, therefore, Balla and Khutib requested them to accompany them to their master's house at Doongry, the house of the prisoners Soonderjee and of Lalljee Dosa. The boatmen did accompany them as requested, and when they were at the house in Doongry, Soonderjee repeated to them the propositions which Balla had already made. Both were tempted to accede to the terms proposed to them. On the Friday preceding the last Cocoanut-day, a cargo consisting of 101 bales of wool and 17 bales of cotton, was put on board the "Shumseer." On the Sunday following the boatmen proceeded to the house of prisoner Soonderjee and of Lalljee Dosa, when Soonderjee, in the presence of Balla and Lalljee, gave them Rs. 120 and promised to pay the balance when the cargo boat had been sunk. It was arranged that they should start with the boat on Cocoanut-day, and after moving among the shipping, sink her in a convenient place. Accordingly on Cocoanut-day, the boat was taken out from Carnac Bunder, and when at some distance from the bunder, Shaik Enoos, as he would tell the jury, cut a piece out of the planking of the bottom of the boat with a bill-hook, which was produced in court. The result might be easily imagined—the boat sank. The men reached the shore, some being taken up by a tony, which happened to be near, and others by a Custom-house boat. The cargo boat was taken out some days afterwards and was carried to Tank Bunder, and thence to Sewree. It appears that shortly before this time, the firm of Soonderjee and Lalljee Dosa had borrowed a sum of Rs. 9,000 from a merchant named Canjee Parshotum, for the purpose of buying wool and cotton in order to ship them to England. Having bought some wool and cotton, they instructed Moolchund Jeewun, a broker, to obtain an insurance policy on them from a European office. Moolchund and Lalljee Dosa went on the 25th July last to the office of Messrs. Remington and Co., the agents of the Bombay Insurance Society, and effected an insurance on the cargo to the extent of Rs. 20,000. The jury would at once see what the motive of prisoner Soonderjee was in causing or instigating the other men to sink the cargo boat. Of course, after having sunk the inferior goods he had shipped on board the cargo boat, he expected to recover the Rs. 20,000, or as much as he could get, from the agents of the Bombay Insurance Society. The wool and cotton cost prisoner Rs. 9,000, and he expected to realise the difference by sinking the boat. Unfortunately, the learned counsel said he was not in a position to place Lalljee Dosa before the jury. Messrs. Remington and Co.'s suspicions having been aroused, this man took a timely warning and escaped, and had eluded the vigilance of the police. He (Mr. Farran) would tell the jury how the suspicions of Mr. R. L. Crawford, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Remington and Co., were aroused. In consequence of information he received, and on a notice of the loss of the boat being given to his firm by Lalljee Dosa, Mr. Crawford instructed Captain Blackmore, Surveyor to the Bombay Insurance Society and other offices, to inspect the boat. Captain Blackmore accordingly proceeded to Sewree, and from the appearance of the boat he came to the conclusion that it must have been sunk on purpose. It appeared that the piece of wood the learned counsel held in his hand, instead of being pushed inwards—which would be the case had the boat struck on a rock—was pushed outwards, and an opening was caused in the bottom of the boat. He made a report to Mr. Crawford of what he suspected. The police were communicated with, and the tindel of the boat was arrested and placed before Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, to whom he told the whole story of the scuttling of the boat. It would be that the verdict of the jury would depend to a great extent on the credit they attached to the story of the boatmen. Of course they were accomplices, but the jury must bear in mind, as his Lordship would tell them, that such evidence was admissible when properly corroborated by independent witnesses. What object could these men have in sinking their own boat unless they were instigated by some one to do it, or for telling the jury that they sunk it? So the jury having formed the conclusion that they (the boatmen) were instigated by some one to sink the boat, the next point to determine would be, whether the instigators were not Lalljee Dosa and Khutib. Of course, in such cases, the law requires corroboration of the evidence given by accomplices. In the first place, the learned counsel would call a boatman, who took no part in the arrangements for scuttling the boat, and who did not go to the house of Lalljee Dosa, to corroborate the evidence of Shaik Sab, the tindel; he would call Captain Blackmore, who discovered the fraud; he would call the native merchant who made the advance of Rs. 9,000 to prisoner Soonderjee and to his partner Lalljee for purchasing wool and cotton; and he would call Mr. Crawford, who would tell the jury that, on the afternoon of the day the boat was sunk, Lalljee and the tindel came to his office and gave notice of the loss of the cargo boat. These were really the facts which the learned counsel would lay before the jury, and he would then ask them, whether they were not satisfied that the prisoners and Lalljee were the persons who abetted the commission of the fraud. There were eight charges in all;—in the first instance, prisoners were charged with destroying the boat; in the second, they were charged with abetting the destruction of the boat; in the third, with destroying the cargo of the boat; in the fourth, with abetting the destruction of the cargo; in the fifth, with cheating Messrs. Remington and Co., the agents of the Bombay Insurance Society; and in the rest of the instances the charges were varied, to bring them under the definition of committing mischief as laid down in the Penal Code. Here, the property was destroyed with the intention of injuring other persons; and the offence, therefore, came under the provisions of the Code, and was punishable accordingly.

A number of witnesses were examined in confirmation of the story told for the prosecution.

Mr. Ferguson, in behalf of the first prisoner, submitted that the case for the prosecution was of the weakest possible description, and that the evidence was consistent more with the innocence of the prisoner whom he defended than with his guilt. The learned counsel proceeded to comment upon the evidence of the different witnesses called for the prosecution. There was an entire absence of interest for these men (the accused) to sink the boat. There was no motive why they should do it. It appeared upon the case for the prosecution, that, if their story were true, they (prisoners) could not have recovered from the insurance company more than the proved value of the goods;—they could, under no circumstances, have recovered more than that, least of all the total value for which the goods were insured. Prisoners could not have gained one jot more than the proved value of the goods insured; and, therefore, there was no motive for their sinking goods to recover for them only the value they had paid for them. They would not have been benefited one pie for committing the alleged fraud. The prosecution had, therefore, failed to set up such a case as should justify the jury, in the absence of all motive for the crime, in finding the prisoners guilty. Then the bribe offered was so trifling as to raise only a laugh at the story that eight or nine boatmen agreed to take the risk—such a serious risk—of sinking their own boat, for the paltry sum of Rs. 500, which was to be distributed among them all. The evidence proved that the first story which the boatmen told, namely, that the boat sank in consequence of striking on a rock, was the true one; and that the story which they got up afterwards was unfounded. It was certain that these boatmen who told a got-up story, to back up the theory of Captain Blackmore, had got a reward somehow—perhaps from the mysterious sinking fund of the Municipality or from the fund of the Insurance Company. The improbability of the story of the accomplices was clear upon the face of it, namely, that the men agreed for Rs. 500, to sink a boat, their own boat, of the admitted value of Rs. 1,000! Even if the evidence for the prosecution were ten times stronger than it was, it could not raise a single point to prop up the absurd and improbable story that was set up. The evidence of the accomplices being thus disposed of, Mr. Ferguson commented upon the theory set up by Captain Blackmore as to the starting of the plank in the bottom of the boat. The learned counsel suggested what, he said, was a more probable theory that the boat touched the rock very slightly, and that the piece of plank sprung up, because a nail which formerly held it had broken off. It was a mere crack, and it was not made by a bill-hook. The true story, the learned counsel submitted, was that the boat touched this reef and sprung a leak in the way above indicated. It was a thick morning; there were cross bearings; and the boat struck upon this reef. The learned counsel said, when the jury considered the whole case, they would be of opinion that there was no case made out against the prisoners.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee also addressed the jury on behalf of the second prisoner. His Lordship having summed up the case at great length, the jury, after a deliberation of five minutes, found the prisoners guilty on both counts. Soonderjee was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years, and Bala (he being instigated to the commission of the offence by Soonderjee) to four years.

The Court rose at 7-20 P.M.

THE SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A PARSEE SHAREBROKER.

CASE WITHDRAWN.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Mr. Bejanjee Nanabhoy, a sharebroker, was brought up on a remand, and charged with cheating, forgery, and criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defendant; the prosecutor appeared in person.

Mr. Nusserwanjee said that his instructions were that his client had lost the money from his pocket.

The Magistrate remarked that in this case a Parsee gentleman came to his bungalow one night and requested him to issue an immediate warrant for the apprehension of the defendant. He told him to lay an information on the following morning, and then he would grant his application. In the morning the prosecutor appeared in Court, and on an information being laid, a warrant was granted. The same night the Parsee gentleman, Mr. Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, came to his bungalow, and requested him to admit the defendant to bail, as there was all likelihood of the case being settled out of Court. The defendant, he said, was willing to pay Rs. 4,000, and settle the case. He (the Magistrate) flatly refused to comply with his request.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—I have nothing to do with what has passed extra-judicially. I say that my client has lost the money.

Mr. Shapoorjee, the prosecutor, here got up, and said that what he stated to His Worship was that he would agree if defendant's bails were taken. He did not know what Mr. Colah said to his Worship.

Mr. Connon said that the Police Court was not to recover money, but to punish the guilty parties.

Mr. Shapoorjee submitted that he did not bring frivolous charges against the defendant. He had been advised to withdraw the charges.

After some further discussion, the prosecutor was allowed to withdraw the charges.

Charges then withdrawn.

IT is a singular circumstance that the word "unabridged" is not in the latest illustrated edition of "Webster's unabridged Dictionary."

THE MORDAUNT SCANDAL.—In the Mordaunt case it would seem that matters had been pretty quiet until Sir T. Moncrieffe proposed that Lady Mordaunt should remain with him, and that no claim should be made on Sir Charles for her maintenance if he gave a binding undertaking that he would go no further in the suit against his wife. This proposition has been decidedly refused.—*Asiatic.*

AN EPISTOLARY GEM FROM THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—The following, we are assured, is a *verbatim* copy of a letter recently received by a schoolmaster in the north from a householder in the same neighbourhood:—"Cur, ass, you are a man of no legs, and I wish to inter my sun in your skull." The obscurity and seeming offensiveness of this address disappear on translation. What was intended to be written was, "Sir, as you are a man of knowledge, I wish to enter my son at your school."

SIND NEWS REPORT.

(FROM 11TH TO 18TH NOVEMBER 1871.)

MEER HUSSEIN KHAN, Governor of Gaih, has proceeded from Kusserkund to Bhint for the purpose of collecting taxes. The country in Mekran is in a prosperous state from the abundant harvests, and large kafilas continue to arrive from the interior.

Some troops have been sent by His Highness the Khan from Khelat towards Cutchee, but the Shahgassee had not accompanied them. Letters have been received from Khelat up to 5th November, and intelligence by kosid up to 12th November 1871.

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

HIGH COURT.—28TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

314-69—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—The Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan, Ld. *v.* Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—J. S. Cleary.

829-70—Jefferson and Payne—Hurrybhoy Jeena, *v.* Bhotta Nanjee—No appearance.

324-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Choonilal Belaseelal, *v.* Bukutram Surutram—No appearance.

674-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Henry Manisty and another *v.* Gunputrao Pandurang—No appearance.

697-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Dulsookrai Ramlal and others *v.* Ramdyal Kissonlal and others.—No appearance.

723-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Ameerchund Soonderjee *v.* Damirsey Sujan—Dallas and Lynch.

724-71—J. S. Cleary—Jessa Vurbhan *v.* R. J. Abraham.—No appearance.

LONG CAUSE.

298-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Advocate General, at the relation of Premjee Ludha *v.* Hurbum Nursey and others—Dallas and Lynch.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

FOR JUDGMENT.

583-69—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vizboocandas Hurrybhoy *v.* Gustnarao Wassodew—Manisty and Fletcher.

306-70—Janardhun Gopall—Moroba Shreedurjee *v.* Kasseebai and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

757-69—C. Tyabjee—Poonjaralall Khooseeram *v.* Sewlall Moteelall Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Part heard.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee Majoo and another *v.* Goolbai, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and Manisty and Fletcher.—Part heard.

921-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Cooverjee Pragjee and another *v.* Mungesh Purshotum and others.—No appearance.

927-70—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Sullamon Hajee C. and others *v.* Nanabhoy Boodhurdas and another—Khunderao Morojee.

929-70—D. S. Garud—Anundjee Thavur *v.* Kumulbai and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

937-70—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Dwarkadass Lulloobhoy and others *v.* Balmoocund Hurmookai—R. J. Abraham.

943-70—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—The Hon. A. R. Scoble, Advocate General, by relation of Hamabai *v.* Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

945-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy and others *v.* Mahomedally and another—Dallas and Lynch.

949-70—In person—Khunderao Morojee *v.* Khoja Husson Laljee and others—G. S. Judge.

953-70—Venayekrao Hurrychund—Chintoba Pursotumjee *v.* Thucker Ruttonjee Laljee—No appearance.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IN the recent discussion in the Legislative Council on Northern India Canal and Drainage, His Excellency the President said—"Before this bill is taken into consideration at its next stage, the observations of the Hon. Mr. Cockerell will receive the attention of the Government. But I must at once take exception to a view which is suggested by the hon. member's remarks, and which ought not to pass unnoticed,—the view that certain measures cannot be discussed and disposed of by this Council with equal and even more advantage at Simla than at Calcutta. The bill before us is one which affects the Punjab, and the Punjab alone; the necessity for it is strongly urged upon the Government by all the local authorities. Members of this Council, who are also members of the Punjab Government, and therefore most competent to advise upon the subject, are present; these gentlemen cannot, from the nature of their official duties, attend at Calcutta. It appears to me, therefore, that the present is the most fitting time, and Simla the most fitting place, for discussing this measure. It is not fair to assume that measures which are considered fit for the Punjab must necessarily, in consequence, be considered suitable in all their details for every other part of the empire. Canal bills for other provinces will be discussed and settled on their own merits, with reference to the wants of the particular case and to the opinions of the local authorities. As a matter of principle, the Government has long since declared its opinion in favour of a compulsory rate to be levied under fixed conditions and certain well-defined limitations. I believe the principle asserted by the sections forty-four, &c., to be, not only sound and useful, but absolutely essential to the success of those great schemes of irrigation by which alone large portions of the country can be preserved from periodical famines, and the country permanently enriched; but, because the Council adopts that opinion and applies these clauses to the Punjab, it does not necessarily follow that all the details now provided will be necessarily applied in future legislation to other parts of India. Such an assumption is without foundation. This sound principle may be applied in other forms and by other means. With regard to this particular bill, looking to the history of past attempts at legislation on the subject; to the absolute necessity which exists for legislation of some sort; to the advantage the Council enjoys in the presence of officials of experience and authority connected with the administration of this province,—I think that the Government have adopted a wise course in dealing with the bill here, and in declining to run the risk of another year's delay, simply because gentlemen connected with other parts of the country, and who have no particular and special knowledge of the Punjab, do not happen to approve a measure which the officials best acquainted with this province regard with approval and satisfaction. I repeat that this bill is not to be taken as laying down an absolute and unalterable formula for the whole of India, but is to be considered on its own merits as affecting the Punjab; and it seems to me that the Punjab is the place in which such a measure can be best disposed of." His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said—"I believe that this is not the occasion on which the bill can be properly discussed, nor is it my intention to do so. But I wish to state at once, since His Excellency the President has expressed his approval of the sections relating to the compulsory rate on irrigable lands, that I am forced to regard them with the utmost regret, and that I sympathise with the opinions expressed by the Hon. Mr. Cockerell. I refrain from any discussion, but I think it right to take this opportunity of letting my views be known." The Hon. Mr. Ellis suggested that the proper course would have been for the Hon. Mr. Cockerell, if he objected to the passing of the bill at Simla, to wait till the motion for taking the bill into consideration was made, and then to move as an amendment that the consideration of it should be deferred till the return of the Council to Calcutta. At present there was no motion before the Council, and the hon. member was therefore out of order in remarking on the bill. The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 19th October 1871.

THE *Englishman* says—We are glad to see that the Government of India have taken an early opportunity of correcting a most important error, which was made in the original official report of the late debate on the Northern India Canal and Drainage Bill. The error in question was nothing less than the omission of the entire speech of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed his strong disapproval of the provisions of the bill, and his sympathy with Mr. Cockerell. The latter gentleman was, it will be remembered, somewhat cavalierly treated by certain members of the Council for his unpleasant interpellation.

THE BOMBAY HAUSSMANN.

"PUT not thy trust in Princes" has been the saying of Job's comforters all the world over. Never was it more applicable than in the case of Mr. Crawford, the late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. For years he has been the Haussmann of Bombay, destroying here, rebuilding there, draining this marsh, filling up that hollow, erecting markets for the whole range of edible food, regimenting the scavengers, and prosecuting all who dared to employ a sweeper who did not belong to the Municipal band. His enemies, and they may be counted by thousands, admit that his measures were well designed, energetically carried through, and productive of immense benefit to the city. The markets return a net profit of eighteen and twenty per cent per annum. The sweepers of the Municipality do not cost householders half as much as under the old system, and do their work twice as well. The mortality of the city has been reduced one half; and about five thousand persons escaped with life each year who, under the old system, would have been numbered with the dead. The Elphinstone Circle and a host of other magnificent buildings owe almost their existence to Mr. Crawford's energy. All this, and more, he has done, and yet Bombay shouts with joy when an outrageous liver compels Mr. Crawford to flee to England for health and from his creditors. But for the necessity of his evading the soucars, Mr. Crawford's exit would have been a public holiday. Ten thousand people were prepared to give up their work and enjoy the pleasure of hooting the great man, and ensuring that the last sounds he should hear in India should be howls of rage and disgust.

We naturally ask the reason of the extraordinary difference between Mr. Crawford's reward and his apparent deserts. Nor is it far to seek. Mr. Crawford's reign has been spent in earnest but headlong reform. It is not easy to say of any single act of his that it did not cause an improvement. On the other hand, it will be hard to find a single individual in the whole world who likes the process of wholesale reform applied to his own shortcomings. There is not a man of whom another may not truly say that he would be the better for this or that reform in his habits, deeds, or thoughts. Instead of confining our attention to one individual, let us think for the moment of the storm that would be aroused if some hot reformer were to apply the besom of improvement to us all; were to listen to no apologies, no excuses, no confessions of weakness, no cries for mercy. Such a reformer has Mr. Crawford been, and such an outcry have his actions raised. But Bombay has a Municipality of which Mr. Crawford was merely the executive officer; and how came the Justices to allow their President to run off at such dreadful speed, upsetting all the ugly carts and ricketty institutions of Bombay? Surely the Commissioners did not like his doings. Very true; but there's the rub. The Governor and Government of Bombay could only see in Mr. Crawford an energetic excellent officer who ought to be supported. So they supported him; and Mr. Crawford leant upon them. Thus he succeeded, and thus he falls.

The Bombay Municipality was instituted at a time when the Indian Governments were afraid of the devil they had raised in the shape of local self-government. They feared that Municipal Commissioners might fall into the hands and listen to the voices of demagogues—of men who would dare to criticize Government, and even refuse to obey an illegal command. So in Bombay and Calcutta the Municipal Acts contained a clause allowing the Government to direct that all Justices of the Peace should be *ex-officio* members of the Municipal Board. Now, every Civil Servant is made a Justice of the Peace almost as soon as he lands, and while he is altogether in leading strings and dare not call his soul his own. It is quite true that these Justices cared not one button about municipal institutions, and never by any chance put their feet in the municipal office until ordered. It is equally true that there were certain members of the Board appointed to do the business of the Municipality and attend its meetings, because of special qualifications, and that these men were quite capable of performing such duties as lay before them. Now, these latter gentlemen were fully cognizant of Mr. Crawford's headlong zeal for reform, and over and over again tried to check his career by calling for explanations, refusing to provide the necessary cash, and so on. But they could no more check Mr. Crawford than packthread pull up a dray horse. He kept himself well acquainted with the schemes of his opponents; and when a vote of censure or refusal to grant ways and means was expected, he sent notice to the Governor, and he in his turn sent orders to the Justices of the Peace to attend the meeting and vote for every proposition that Mr. Crawford brought forward. The flock of course obeyed its shepherd, and the malcontents were always defeated.

Strange as this sort of things may seem, it is notorious that Mr. Crawford has been so upheld again and again. But the process was too easy and too thorough to be aught but dangerous. In the first place, it made Mr. Crawford reckless. In the second place, it rendered his critics savage. In the third place, it persuaded the people that municipal government was a farce. Mr. Crawford's great schemes required enormous sums of money. The ordinary outlay of the Bombay Municipality is not less than £250,000, or a quarter of a million sterling, five times the municipal expenditure in Madras. But the markets required extra sums of immense amount. As a matter of fact the Crawford Markets have cost more than ten lacs of rupees. But the Municipality preferred to go slowly, and would not give so much money. What does Mr. Crawford, but go into the bazaar and raise a market loan of £100,000 *on his own responsibility*, build his markets, call them by his own name, and then coolly transfer the whole charge to the Municipality! This sort of thing has been done more than once, and the Bombay Government could only see reason for gratulation that municipal work was as thoroughly and energetically done. But even unauthorized loans could not always be pouring into the exchequer, and yet Mr. Crawford could not stand still. His last feat was the absorption of the funds set apart for the payment of interest on the loans he had contracted so readily. Unfortunately for him this deed was almost contemporaneous with the coming to the front of a Commissioner who was able to put his ideas into words, who was too high up in society to be brow-beaten, and so popular with the natives that they were ready to follow his lead. This gentleman was the Mr. Forbes, whose departure from Bombay, a week or two back, was the occasion of a popular demonstration of respect and affection surpassing anything India had before seen. Mr. Forbes insisted on the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the municipal accounts, and carried his point. The books were beautifully kept and at once disclosed each step in Mr. Crawford's downward path towards financial perdition. The Committee's report was a most damnatory document; exposing reckless and unauthorized expenditure, and the still more reckless modes of meeting the charges. The crowning iniquity was that just referred to.

There is not much doubt that the Bombay Government knew all that had been done, and had tacitly sanctioned it. In any case, they had actively supported conduct just as gross, and induced Mr. Crawford to believe that he would still be upheld. But his expectation was disappointed. The Bombay Government has issued one of the most slashingly condemnatory orders it has been our lot to see. Mr. Crawford's resignation has but just saved him from dismissal. But one mercy was shown him—he was allowed to resign and leave the country before the axe descended. There are those who assert, and probably with truth, that it was quite as much to save themselves as to spare Mr. Crawford that the order was held over till Mr. Crawford was fairly out of sight of India. Mr. Crawford's tongue is a caustic one, and he is ready for the fray as ever King Arthur was. He is so dangerously ill that he may not recover—in that case certainly he will not retaliate. In any case it must be long before he is fit to fight again. So long the Bombay Government may laugh at its skill in just escaping the storm by throwing its ally overboard; and there is unfortunately every probability that the "so long" will be sufficient to make the raking up of the story a bore, worse than a twice-told tale. Mr. Crawford has proved himself a man of immense ability, of untiring energy, and of the clearest intellect. He has grievously sinned, but not until he had gloriously served. He sinned so long and so much because the Bombay Government aided and encouraged him. Had he been taught in the first instance to look to the Municipality for hearty and intelligent support, he would have done less, but sinned not at all. He trusted to the princes who backed him. They led him, or permitted him, to confide in their help. When he was fairly broken down, when so sick as to have no rest from the sharpest physical agony, so ill that his very life is despaired of, the princes he trusted have deserted him, have been the first to cast a stain upon his name, and a slur upon his magnificent doings. The first news he will hear in England will be the official declaration that he has only escaped dismissal by resignation.—*Madras Times.*

SLIPSHOD ENGLISH AMONGST NATIVES.

IT is rarely, we believe, that we meet with purity as well as energy of style in the English compositions of native scholars. It is in the power of the Educational Department to exercise such a supervision over the education of the young that the defect may be partly remedied. But what is the exact nature of the defect which we complain of? We will state it in a few words. A writer in the last number of the *Calcutta Review* boldly says that he never met a native M. A. who was able to write six sentences in English with the same purity and elegance that an Oxford B. A. writes Greek or Latin. This is not the opinion of a native, but of an Englishman whose style bewrays him, and therefore his opinion is of exceptional value. And what he has said is too true to be denied. For our educational system is such that our students, after their college or school course is over, greedily devour the pages of the novels of Reynolds or some such prolix author, and turn their face from every book that demands for the enlightenment and cultivation of the mind an assiduous and careful study. Composition as an art being not recognized by the teaching staff in our schools and colleges, our scholars degenerate into mere idle scribblers. They take credit for hastily penning a letter or an article, and as little appreciate the value of chaste and eloquent writing as Johnson did the dramas of Shakespeare. Mr. Peile ought to draw away his attention from the routine work of his office, which a man of even inferior capacity can perform, and ought to apply himself honestly and laboriously to the task of making the school-masters teach their pupils to speak and write the pure and homely English of John Bunyan and John Bright. Perhaps the Director of Public Instruction, who is himself a scholarly writer in the English language, is devoting his whole time and attention towards polishing his next annual report. But let a good deal of pleasant talk, for which the annual publication of the report furnishes an alluring medium, be superseded by sincere and earnest action in the direction we have shown. This is the desideration that ought to be aimed at. Every week, we should think, the boys ought to be made to write essays in English. And the master ought to be strictly enjoined to correct them and point out the most glaring mistakes to their pupils. Thus the art of composition, which is a very laborious study, might be slowly learned, and good taste early acquired by the youthful mind, which will make it turn away from worthless authors and take delight in books well worthy, on account of their intrinsic merit, of careful and reiterated perusal.

There are many who have studied some books on law, and who can express their thoughts some way or other in English, but who can hardly be said to write a single letter in plain English, which may at once strike the ear, as well strike the sense. Is it not horrible to find a writer, speaking of a territory bordering on another, making use of "interlacement and conterminousness." It is scarcely possible to preserve one's equanimity at such hybrid phraseology. To inflict such eccentricities of a barbarous taste and of a crazy imagination upon the mind of the reader is no more than torture highly to be censured. Many years ago Pope wrote:—

> Where'er you find "the cooling western breeze,"
> In the next line it "whispers through the trees;"
> If crystal streams "with pleasing murmurs creep,"
> The reader's threatened (not in vain) with "sleep."

So wherever you find "exertions" you will find prefixed to it "disinterested" and wherever "ridicule" is spoken of in some connexion, it is invariably "ill deserved and clumsy." Is it not time that this evil should be remedied, that this hackneyed mode of expression should give place to a healthy and masculine thought? Should we not make a profitable use of the experience we have gained? Our experience tells us plainly that those whom we call native scholars are readers of Reynolds's Novels, the very last author to be read by any student desirous of cultivating and enlarging his mind. The defect we have pointed out may be remedied by the way we have shown above. The only thing required is some energy on the part of Mr. Peile. Nor do we think that there are any grounds to believe either that our suggestions will be disregarded, or our hopes will remain long unfulfilled.—*Guzerat Friend.*

PETROLEUM AT THAYETMO.

WE learn of the existence and working of an earth-oil or petroleum well in the Thayetmo district. It is at a place called Banbyeng, about twenty miles from Thayetmo. It has been dug to a depth of twenty-five cubits, but Colonel Brown reports that the quantity obtained is very small. Another well has been found in the Padong district. Three wells have been sunk, but from one only was oil obtained. The oil is pronounced good. We are told that in Upper Burmah the oil is obtained at a depth of some one hundred and twenty feet.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.

WE believe that some alarm has been created at Lucknow owing to the continuance of the cholera. Some members of the native bar, it appears, hinted that the Civil Court might be closed for a time, but the Civil Judge remarked that he was not aware of any law by which he would be justified in closing the Court except on authorised holidays. Mr. Lincoln suggested at the same time that no object would be gained by such a measure, that one of the best preventatives on such an occasion was the occupation of the mind, the benefit of which would be lost if people allowed their imaginations to ponder over the working of the calamity, which was inevitable. The idea had, it seems, the desired effect, and the matter dropped. We are glad to say, however, that from recent accounts the disease is said to be abating.—*Delhi Gazette.*

DEATH OF A PUNJAB CHIEF.

THE following appears in the *Punjab Gazette*, November 23:—

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor announces with regret the death of Sirdar Shamsher Singh, Sindhanwalia, Jagirdar Magistrate of Raja Sansi, in the Umritsur District, which occurred on the 13th instant.

Sirdar Shamsher Singh was the highest in rank of the Chiefs of the Punjab proper between the Byas and the Indus, and was the eldest representative of the family of Maharaja Ranjeet Sing.

The deceased Sirdar did excellent service during the Mooltan campaign, remaining faithful when his own troops had mutinied, and on the annexation of the Punjab all his personal estates were upheld to him.

On other occasions Sirdar Shamsher Singh was able to render service to the Government by active aid in times of trouble, and by counsel when such was required of him.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Morar, Gwalior, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October 1871, Private Michael Ryan, 1st battalion 11th Regiment of Foot, was charged with having, at Morar, Gwalior, on the 22nd September 1871, been drunk; and with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, having, at Morar, Gwalior, on the 22nd September 1871, struck Corporal George Lee, his superior officer. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years; and the Court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B. C.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Dugshaie, on Friday, the 22nd day of September, Private James Hayes, of the 85th Regiment Light Infantry, was charged with being drunk at Dugshaie, on the 15th August; with having, at Dugshaie, on the 16th August 1871, while a prisoner in confinement, left his confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority; and with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dugshaie, on the 16th August 1871, used violence against Corporal Thomas Murney, being his superior officer. The Court found the prisoner guilty on all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. On the 23rd September a revised sentence was issued in which the Court revoked its former sentence, and sentenced Hayes to suffer penal servitude for a term of ten years and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

Lord Napier of Magdala, to whom the sentences were submitted, approved and confirmed them, but dispensed with the ceremony of drumming out, and also the marking of the letters B. C. on Private Ryan.

SMUGGLING OF SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The salt discharged from ships is under the supervision of preventive officers; weighers are supplied by agents of ships, and it takes up all the time of preventive officers to watch them. That the weighers have often been detected trying to cheat in various ways, I can safely assert from my experience for the last 19 years as a preventive officer. Since the abolition of Government weighers, there has been no lack of smuggling of salt, as the weighers are easily tampered with. A native salt merchant buying a cargo of salt to arrive from Liverpool, say, at Rs. 80 or 100 the 100 maunds, finds on arrival of the vessel that the market is low, and that salt is selling at Rs. 60 or 70. Now, to make up this loss, it has been frequently found that the weighers employed to try their best to defraud Government of duty, rob the ship of both freight and salt, and the stevedore of his labour. I say this, from the experience I had in the ship ——— in 1867. While on this vessel, I detected the weigher more than once trying to cheat, upon which I lost my temper and drove him out of the ship. The buyer, finding that I was too sharp for him, offered, through his underlings, to bribe me, when I struck him; and the consequence was, that he trumped up a false charge against me and the Collector removed me from the vessel. Government could not punish the weigher, as he was put out of reach of the authorities.

A PREVENTIVE.

THE SUSPENSION OF MR. ROBERTS.

THE letter of the Government of Bengal, suspending the Chief Magistrate and Coroner of this city, furnishes no clue to the nature of the decision arrived at by the Lieutenant-Governor on the matters connected with Abdullah's case; nor owing to the circumstances stated by us yesterday, does the act of suspension itself necessarily imply that that decision has been adverse to Mr. Roberts, or even that any decision whatever has been arrived at. We shall, therefore, make no attempt to anticipate the Government by discussing the merits of this part of the question. At the same time, it seems to us that the criterion, according to which the Government of Bengal has made up its mind to judge the Chief Magistrate's conduct, is of itself obnoxious to the most severe criticism, and not only tends to cut from beneath Mr. Roberts's feet a legitimate ground of defence, but aims a serious blow at the independence of the Bench. If we are rightly informed, the Lieutenant-Governor has declined to discuss for the present the legal points in dispute between the Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police, and has narrowed the question to the discreetness of the Magistrate's conduct. Now Mr. Roberts's contention is—that he acted in the only way in which he could legally act, that he had no discretion to act illegally, and that such being the case, the most serious consequences might have resulted from his so acting. [illegible] judicially, has discretion to set aside the law, the question of his acting discreetly or not cannot, under the above circumstances, arise until it is decided whether Mr. Roberts's view of his legal obligations in the matter is right or not. If Mr. Roberts's action was legal, but at the same time he legally possessed a discretion to act otherwise, it may be decided that he did not act discreetly; if, on the other, not only Mr. Roberts's action was legal, but it was the only action he could legally take, then it is obvious that the second question does not arise. But the Government of Bengal raises the second question while the first is still undecided. We are quite content to confess the same doubt about the legal points involved, as the Government itself seems to feel; but so long as we entertain this doubt, we must say we are quite unprepared to form any decision as to how far Mr. Roberts acted discreetly or not. To say that Mr. Roberts's interference with the examination of Abdullah by the police, even supposing it to have been of the kind assumed by the Bengal Government, was unwarrantable, while it is still undecided whether any other course would not have been illegal, seems to us to involve the assertion of a principle dangerous alike to the Bench and to the public.

Of one thing we are quite certain, viz., that whether Mr. Roberts was right or whether he was wrong in his law, it was nothing but his respect for what he believed to be the law that led him to take the course he did.—*Englishman.*

We have waited patiently in the hope that the extreme measure which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has felt it necessary to adopt in reference to the Senior Magistrate of this city, might be explained by a publication of the grounds upon which that exceptional action was justified. No such explanation, however, has been afforded, and we think in declining to assign publicly his reasons for the step, Mr. Campbell has not acted with that consideration towards either Mr. Roberts or the public that both have a right to expect. Perfect freedom of action on the Bench, that is to say, an honest, yet consistent independence of Government in all matters that affect it as a suitor, is as much to be looked for in the Court of the Senior Magistrate, as in the Chief Court at the Town Hall or at Alipore, and to remove a magistrate summarily, as has been done in the present instance without a word of explanation, looks like not only an arbitrary exercise of power, but an attempt to over-awe the very independence must be regarded as a primary qualification for the office. The public of Calcutta and of Lower Bengal are familiar with Mr. Roberts as an old and tried public servant of 23 years standing, fourteen of which, if we mistake not, have been passed in the judicial office. It matters little whether a man be right or be wrong in any particular course of action as a public servant, so long as his motives are honest, and so long as he secures public confidence by a faithful discharge generally of the trust which the Government reposes in him. The fact now painfully forced on public notice is, that an officer who, so far as we are aware, has always borne the character of an exemplary public servant, has, after an honorable career of 23 years, been suddenly suspended from his office, why or wherefore does not appear. Even Mr. Campbell, we think, can hardly be blind to what the justice of the case requires. He must be aware that, in adopting a proceeding at once high-handed and hurtful to the officer concerned, he is adding to the injury inflicted, by refusing to vouchsafe the grounds upon which the order has been made. His Honor will lose nothing by giving to the public the reasons for his action, while as long as these are withheld, the sympathy of the latter will be with the disgraced officer, who cannot fail to be regarded otherwise than as the victim of an extraordinary stretch of power.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE *Daily Examiner* says—On the whole it seems to us that the public's own good sense will prove a better guide to the causes of Mr. Roberts' "suspension" than any clue as yet afforded by our contemporaries.

FORCED CULTURE OF INDIGO.

WE would call the especial attention of the Rajah of Jheend to the petition of the ryots of Tirhoot to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, complaining of the extension of indigo factories and plantations, and setting forth the misery and sufferings they are subjected to, owing to the discontinuance in great part of the cultivation of grain. There is no doubt this is a case of *bona fide* distress, caused by the cruel grasping spirit of the indigo planters, who, to make their own profits, are quite regardless of the depopulation of a whole province, and destruction of a whole people.

We sincerely trust His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will give the petition his serious attention, and check with all his authority and power the indiscriminate spread of indigo planting.

The Rajah of Jheend, who is dabbling in indigo, ought to be cautioned how he takes up grain lands for the carrying out of his schemes of unlawful gain, for he has no right or title to impose on the men who have the misfortune to be his subjects, or, rather, are the inhabitants of the Jheend State, measures that will bring on them want and destitution; he has no right to fill his pockets at the expense of the poor people, and however strong the advocacy of some papers that are in the interests of the State, the depression and discontent of the people will find a voice which shall reach from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.

The good services of the Rajah of Jheend rendered to the Government during the mutiny have been amply rewarded, and must not be held as sufficient for the condonation of such misrule as is evidently working in the State if we may judge from the introduction of indigo planting to the exclusion of grain, the imprisonment of the British-born subjects, and other matters that have come to our ears, but of which more hereafter.—*Indian Abuses.*

THE DROUGHT IN GANJAM.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Mail*, writing on the 15th instant, states that the monsoon has been a total failure in Ganjam. "We have not had one single shower of rain, in what ought to have been the N. E. monsoon, and the crops in consequence will be seriously damaged. We shall not have more than a one-third crop, and had it not been that we had heavy rain early in the year which filled all the tanks, we must have lost the crops entirely, and should have had a famine. As it is, first sort paddy is 9 and 9½ seers a rupee; a few months ago it was 19 and 20. This rise means terrible distress and privation to the poorer classes of natives. Terrible as a famine would have been, following so close on the last famine, it would have compelled Government to do something for the irrigation of the district. As it is, nothing absolutely has been done, and we have four good-sized rivers—the Rooshkoolya, the Mahendra Tania, the Vamsadhara, and the Nangolia,—pouring into the sea floods of water which ought to be to a great extent utilised and turned—almost literally—into the pockets of the ryots.

THE POSITION OF MAGISTRATES IN BENGAL.

(*Englishman.*)

THE number of the *Bengal Law Reports* for the month of October contains a decision of the High Court, which further complicates the already uncertain position and powers of magistrates in Bengal. We allude to the case of *the Queen v. Girish Chunder Ghose and others*, in which Justices Kemp and Glover decided that the magistrate of a district, or other magistrate empowered to receive complaints, is bound to comply personally with the requirements of the 66th section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, by himself reducing into writing the examination of the complainant, such examination to be signed by the complainant and also by the magistrate; and that if the magistrate empowered to receive complaints make over a case to a subordinate magistrate without having himself first complied with these requirements of the law, all the proceedings of such subordinate magistrate are null and void, and the conviction, if there be one, must be quashed. This decision follows a previous one by Justices Kemp and Markby which is to be found in the third volume of the same reports. We shall not discuss whether these two decisions are wholly accurate or not. To those who look to the letter merely and not to the spirit of the law, they will perhaps appear correct, though it may be said with some show of argument, that the conviction of the prisoners should have been saved by section 426, which enacts that no finding or sentence passed by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed on account of any error or defect either in the charge or in the proceedings at the trial, unless the person accused shall, in the judgment of the Appellate Court, have been prejudiced by such error or defect; that it cannot be supposed that the accused persons were prejudiced by the omission of the magistrate to examine the complainant, when such examination, not being taken in the presence of the accused was not evidence against them, the object of taking it at all being merely to prevent the issue of summons or warrant where there had really been no criminal offence; that there was nothing on the record to show that the prisoners had been so prejudiced; that the burden of proving prejudice lay on them; and that in the absence of proof of prejudice it was impossible to say that in the judgment of the Appellate Court, the accused persons had been prejudiced. It might also be said that the High Court, including one of the Judges who sat in both the cases just mentioned, issued on the 16th May 1864, a Circular Order which prescribed the very course now pronounced illegal by these decisions—prescribed it in the following clear and unmistakeable language:—"On receiving a complaint, the magistrate of the district, or magistrate who is authorized to receive such complaint without reference from the magistrate of the district, may either examine the complainant in the manner prescribed by section 66, Code of Criminal Procedure, and proceed under section 67 to issue a summons or warrant; . . . . . . or he may at once make over the complaint to be enquired into or tried by any magistrate subordinate to him. Such subordinate magistrate should, in this latter case, proceed in the manner laid down by sections 66 and 67 Code of Criminal Procedure. The officer who examines the complainant should, in all cases, decide whether a summons or warrant should issue." The fourth paragraph of the Circular goes on to say that the magistrate, who received the complaint, after having acted in the manner just prescribed, is not bound to record a written complaint. Seeing that this rule conflicts with the decisions we notice, it would have been satisfactory to see the point argued and decided before a full bench. As already remarked, however, we do not propose to discuss the legal merits of the point, our real object in remarking upon these cases at all being to draw attention to that which if not attended to may occasion great inconvenience, and perhaps failure of justice. The only magistrates empowered by law to receive complaints are magistrates of districts, magistrates specially empowered by Government under section 66 A, or specially empowered by the magistrate of the district under section 66 B, of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Now the magistrate empowered by the local Government under section 66 A are generally magistrates in charge of subdivisions. By the Government Circular No. 23, of the 10th May last, all powers conferred by the local Government direct were withdrawn, and the delegation to subordinate magistrates of the power to entertain cases was left to the magistrate of the district himself, the Lieutenant-Governor remarking that he took this course, considering it to be desirable that the magistrates of districts should have the fullest possible authority and responsibility in regard to the administration of the whole of their districts. It has hitherto been usual for the magistrate of the district or the joint magistrate to take all criminal complaints and divide them among the subordinate magistrates. It was said, and said with truth, that it would be impossible for the district magistrate or his joint to examine all complainants in accordance with the requirements of section 67, more especially as the High Court have ruled most emphatically that the examination of the complainant is not to be a *mere form*, but an intelligent enquiry into the subject matter of the complaint, carried far enough to enable the magistrate to exercise his *judgment* as to whether there is or is not sufficient ground for proceeding, and so to avoid the indiscreet issue of summons or warrants, where there is no *prima facie* criminal case. A single magistrate, taking all criminal petitions in a large district and complying literally with these instructions, would not only have no time for other work, but would on some days be unable to examine all the complainants. Magistrates of districts thus got pretty generally to neglect the law as interpreted by the decisions of the High Court above referred to, and their excuse was that they were asked to do an impossibility. The Circular of the Lieutenant-Governor just noticed has, however, removed the ground of this excuse, and district magistrates have now the power, as upon them devolves the responsibility of making such arrangements under section 66 B, as will obviate all possibility of convictions being quashed, because the complainant was not examined by the magistrate who received the complaint. Perhaps the readiest method of obviating all difficulty would be to apportion the entire district, excluding subdivisions, between the magistrates at the sudder station who exercise full powers, so that each of them would receive and deal with complaints from a fixed portion of the district. This course would greatly facilitate work, and would go far to obviate vexation and delay so far as complainants are concerned. The Lieutenant-Governor mentioned in the Circular of the 10th May last that he feared, from what he had learned, that people are at present far too much handled about from one Court to another. We believe that he has been tolerably correctly informed, and in the way we indicate, we apprehend that this evil could be remedied.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CASTAWAYS.—We see that the Staffordshire, which arrived in the river yesterday, picked up two more natives from the lost ship Edwin Lewis, who had been twenty-five days at sea in a mall boat from the time of the wreck.—*Englishman.*

COAL.—The native official lately in charge of the Treasury at Bundara is rather a cool individual. He has been arrested on a charge of helping himself to six thousand rupees of Government money. He admitted his guilt, and said that he was in want of money and had no other means of obtaining it.

THE WEATHER IN MADRAS.—We are having a very fair monsoon here in the south, but in some of the northern parts of the Presidency not a drop of rain has fallen. In Ganjam rice has risen to famine prices—so high indeed that we believe Government are now paying the sepoys six rupees a month compensation.—*Madras Times.*

LITERARY.—The *Delhi Gazette* understands that there has been a change in the editorial branch of the *Lucknow Times*, owing to the illness of Mr. Syed Hossein. A gentleman of high repute in Oudh, Mr. B. Thompson, who was at one time connected with the liquidation of the Oude Banking Corporation, is temporarily in charge of the editorial department of the paper.

PESHAWUR FAIR.—The Peshawur [illegible] take place this year. The two fairs already held have not been successes. It is, however, a serious matter when we find the English Government unable to excite sufficient interest in Central Asian trade to keep up an annual fair at Peshawur. We believe Russian articles are more in demand in Cabul and Candahar than those of British manufacture.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ASTRONOMICAL.—Lieutenant-Colonel Tennant, Officiating Mint-master, leaves Calcutta for Madras and the Neilgherries by the latter end of this, or by the commencement of next month, to make his astronomic observations of the Solar Eclipse to take place in December. Dr. Shekleton, the Assay Master, is likely to remain in charge of the Office of the Mint Master, Dr. Busteed, the Deputy Assay Master acting as Assay Master.

THE OTHER SIDE OF LOOKING AT THE QUESTION.—Much dissatisfaction is expressed by some of our contemporaries because the Bank of Bengal has called upon its agents and European assistants to give guarantees not only for their own behaviour, but ask one for all the others. The Bank has, we belive, for some time suffered considerable losses on account of the practices of certain of its European office-bearers in the Mofussil, and though the practices for obvious reasons have not been made public, the Bank thinks, in justice to its constituents, some guarantee against future losses exceedingly necessary. Natives taking responsible officers in the Bank are obliged to give money-security as a safeguard against dishonesty and loss. European assistants cannot give such security, though they do not seem disposed as a rule to be more honest than their native fellow-clerks. Under these circumstances, we think the guarantee asked by the Bank in regard to its European clerks and agents prudent and proper.—*Indian Mirror.*

HORRIBLE MURDER AT COIMBATORE.—A very cogent argument in favour of the endeavours which are being made towards the education of native females is the utter absence of all maternal feeling which is frequently displayed by women of the lower orders. Cases of women either wholly abandoning their children, or still more horrible, purposely putting them out of the way, are unfortunately by no means uncommon. An instance of this kind occurred not long ago in a village in the district of Coimbatore, when a native woman belonging to the labouring class deliberately took with her her two children, a boy and a girl, to an adjacent well, and having thrown them in, returned unconcernedly to her dwelling. Of apparent motive for the crime there was none, as the husband and wife were living on good terms with each other and there was no want or scarcity in the house. So little indeed did the woman seem to think of what she was doing that she took no pains to conceal it, and was actually seen to throw at least one of the children into the well, and also confessed the commission of the crime. Such being the case, she was of course found guilty of murder by the Court of Session, and was sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

A HOT-HEADED ICE-HOUSE MAN.—At the Town Police Court, Madras, on Tuesday, before Mr. Clarke, Mr. R. C. Brown, the Agent of Tudor Company's Ice House at Madras, charged Mr. Charles F. Pierce, an assistant in the employ of the same company, with assault, criminal intimidation, and intentional insult. Mr. Tasker, assisted by Mr. Corner, appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Gordon for the defendant. The case for the prosecution was the following:—The defendant is in charge of the Ice House of the Company situated on the 2nd Line Beach, Black Town, and is under the immediate orders of the prosecutor. On the 9th instant, the prosecutor went to the Ice House in Black Town, and entered his office room and took his seat, when the defendant came down with the letter book of the office, and, opening it at a page which contained a letter addressed to six of the employes in the Ice House giving them notice that their services were to be dispensed with, said to the prosecutor, "Do you call that a proper way to address these fellows?" The prosecutor addressed the employes as gentlemen. The defendant's name was not in the letter, and he was not classed among those who were addressed. Yet the defendant was very violent in his manner, and, although the prosecutor explained that no offence was intended, demanded that the letter should be removed from the letter book, and, on the prosecutor stating that he had not intended any offence by the letter, the defendant used most insulting language towards the complainant, telling him "You are an old maid," "you are no gentleman," &c. The prosecutor produced four witnesses to prove that the defendant was violent in his manner, and used insulting language towards him. The case for the defence was that the defendant was the only assistant in the Ice House, having been appointed as such by the Tudor Company, and the prosecutor addressed other employes, in a letter, as assistants to which the defendant objected, and protested against it in a very calm way. His Worship convicted the defendant of having intentionally insulted the prosecutor, as he considered, that bearing in mind the relation in which the defendant stood towards the prosecutor, who was his superior, the defendant ought not to have used such language as he had employed towards the prosecutor. His Worship, however, did not wish to fine the defendant, which, he thought would only tend to increase the ill-feeling between the prosecutor and the defendant, who had to work together, and he therefore suggested that the defendant apologise to the prosecutor; and on the prosecutor agreeing to accept an apology, the defendant expressed his regret for what had occurred, and promised not to wound the feelings of the prosecutor any more. Mr. Tasker applied for costs, and his Worship granted Rupees 35.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 23.

M. THIERS AS A REPUBLICAN.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Nov. 3.)

A SHORT speech delivered by M. Thiers on the 27th ult. to a deputation from Council-General of the Seine-et-Oise has been the subject of a good deal of comment in France. M. Thiers is reported to have said:—"It is asserted that I am not a Republican by conviction, but, at all events, I am one from duty. France has entrusted me with the Republic, and I am endeavouring to preserve it by the ideas of order and legality, which are reassuring to Europe. I am more Republican than those who call themselves Republicans, and who make of the Republic an object of anxiety and dread, and I address myself to Republicans when I say, 'Help me to establish the Republic by means of order, and do not expose the French nation to the chance of being regarded as a nation which is incompetent to govern itself.'" M. Thiers also said that though the Government had been energetic and unflinching in supressing the insurrection, it now desired to be moderate, but would allow no one to dictate to him. For the public peace is as indispensable as the liberation of territory. Different versions of the speech appeared in the papers, and some journals denied that M. Thiers had used the word republic. He was also said to have spoken of clemency towards the Communist prisoners. On Monday, however, the *Journal Officiel* published a note declaring the generally accepted report of the speech to be perfectly accurate, with the exception of the word "clemency" being substituted for "moderation." M. Thiers, it was added, in speaking of moderation alluded only to his policy. It was reported the other day that M. Thiers's Government had declined to make further modifications in its proposals with regard to the Treaty of Commerce with England. This, however, has been contradicted, and the belief at Versailles is said to be that an arrangement will be effected. Several of the Conseils-Généraux [illegible] censured by the Government for passing resolutions relating to political matters, and the resolution have been annulled. The Council of Herault wished to have in their hall a bust of Liberty wearing a Phrygian cap; and as the Prefects objects, difficulties have arisen.

THE ROYAL WARRANT.

(*Times*, Nov. 2.)

IN preparing the New Warrant for the reconstitution of the army which we published yesterday Mr. Cardwell and his advisers had a far more difficult task to fulfil than in asserting such general principles as were involved in the legislation of last session. The British Army practically started afresh on the first of November, 1871. Its organic development suddenly stopped on that day, and recommenced on a new system. That system in its leading details had to be devised by Mr. Cardwell and the military authorities who co-operated with him, and a more responsible duty than thus to reorganize the Defensive Power of a great nation can hardly be conceived. The main principles, however, had been laid down by Parliamentary authority, and it remains only for the country and the Army to consider how far the Regulations now promulgated are adequate to carry those principles into effect. It was intended, in the first place, that the army should be a service open to merit and military enterprise, in whatever class they might be found; and that no arbitrary restrictions of rank or wealth should limit the career it offered. By this means the country was to obtain for its military service the best material within its reach, and, having obtained it, was to be free to use and organize it exactly as the interests and exigencies of the service might dictate. In other words, the doors of the Army were to be opened as widely as possible, and the career of an officer, when once admitted, was to be determined entirely by his own capacities, independently of all pecuniary, social, or political qualifications. By what provisions does the New Warrant insure that the military career shall thus throughout be open to merit?

In the first place, admission to the career of an officer will henceforth be even more free than to any other public career; for there will be more than one opening. The principal entrance will be, as in the Civil Service, by competition; and it will, of course, be confined to those who devise the examination if mere literary talent is allowed to overweigh the mental qualities more especially fitted for a soldier. It is not, however, to be supposed that men who have no aptitude for a military life will be tempted to seek admission into the service under the new conditions any more than under the old, and nothing will be easier than to require the same physical qualifications as are exacted for admission to the Royal Academy at Woolwich. In the next place the Warrant facilitates the admission of a class of men who have undergone a superior intellectual training by allotting a certain number of appointments to students at the Universities, and raising the limit of age in the case of those who take the B.A. degree. Special facilities are provided for the admission of officers of the Militia. [illegible] present, have their entrance facilitated as [illegible] of Indian Cadets; and, lastly, the private soldier who evinces a capacity for command will be qualified for promotion to the rank of Commissioned Officer. All these latter classes will, of course, like the first, be subjected to a qualifying, and, if necessary, to a competitive examination. We have already observed that it is in the power of the authorities to render the military aptitude [illegible] preliminary examinations no ineffective tests of general [illegible] every candidate thus admitted to a Sub-Lieutenancy [illegible] bation. Instead, therefore, [illegible] be considered as only on probation [illegible] vested pecuniary right in [illegible] commission and a similar claim to promotion [illegible] gained a position in which he [illegible] the service. He will enter at once on a course of [illegible] and active duty, and will be liable [illegible] physical, or intellectual [illegible] be removed [illegible] for further [illegible] stimulus to [illegible] Lieutenant, [illegible] ment must [illegible] service in [illegible] The re[illegible] petent [illegible] the difficult[illegible] such bit[illegible] quent ca[illegible] laid dow[illegible] ments [illegible] made upon the recommendation of our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of our Secretary of State. It always appeared to us that sufficient stress was not laid in the recent discussions on the security furnished by this primary regulation against the operation of political influence against which we were so earnestly warned. If the initiative in all appointments is to rest with the Commander-in-Chief, it follows that so long as the Commander-in-Chief is independent of all chances of Government, political partisanship [illegible] no doubt, [illegible] of Cambridge said, of the same importance [illegible] But on what principle is the Commander-in-Chief to proceed in making his recommendation? [illegible] of a Lieutenant-Colonelcy [illegible] a regiment [illegible] but in all cases [illegible] down. When a vacancy arises either by the death of an officer, or by his obtaining Staff employ, or for any other reason [illegible] elsewhere [illegible] the several ranks necessary to fill the vacancy [illegible] unless it shall be expedient that [illegible] otherwise fit for promotion [illegible] of each lower rank. But when a vacancy arises from any other cause it is to be filled by selection. The effect of this [illegible] is important. [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

be seen that the vacancies to be filled by seniority are such as cannot be created by the voluntary act of the officers themselves. It would be impossible, therefore, in such cases, for any secret bargain to be made between the officers by which the old evil of Purchase would again creep in. The second class of vacancies includes those due to the voluntary retirement of officers, and it is here essential to insure that the successor shall not be known until the retirement is complete. Not only, therefore, is promotion in these to be solely by selection, but no selection is to be made until the retirement is gazetted. This arrangement promises a happy combination of two valuable principles, while effectually guarding against the revival of Purchase. A system of pure seniority would at once re-establish that practice. On the other hand, a system of pure selection, under which no officer could count on the continuity of his career, would probably be too exacting for human nature. Among the majority of men there prevails a fair average of ability, and, putting aside exceptional cases, it is desirable to afford to average merit some assurance of gradual advance by seniority. A reasonable proportion of such rewards of seniority will, by the rule we have explained, be secured throughout the army, while the vacancies due to retirement and similar causes, in addition to the Lieutenant-Colonelcies, will enable the Commander-in-Chief to promote special merit in all ranks. It is further obvious that the same rule will insure a combination of regimental with army promotion. Of course, all officers promoted must be duly qualified, and Majors as well as Captains will henceforth be required to pass a professional examination. Further, all appointments to Majorities and Lieutenant-Colonelcies are in the first instance to be for five years. Officers will be re-eligible, and if not re-appointed will be placed on half-pay. We presume that, in addition to the security thus afforded against incompetence, such a rule may be used, if necessary, to facilitate a flow of promotion. It is necessary to omit many points in a general review of so comprehensive a subject; but it will probably be satisfactory to the army that exchanges will be permitted as heretofore, and that officers will be allowed to make such pecuniary compensation to each other as may be approved in each case by the Commander-in-Chief.

A further question remains, more important in some respects than all others. How is the Commander-in-Chief to obtain that knowledge of the qualifications by which he must be guided in all cases of selection? It appears to us not an inaccurate summary of the regulations under this head to say that an officer's qualifications will be estimated by the combined professional opinion of his comrades of all superior ranks; and we cannot but think such a statement ought to be satisfactory to the army. A series of reports is to be supplied for the Commander-in-Chief's information. First of all, General Officers on staff employ will each July furnish two inspection reports. One will relate to the general efficiency of the battalion in all its details, and is to embody not merely the result of a single inspection, but of continued intercourse and observation. The second report from the General Officer "will comprise a full and exhaustive report upon the personal efficiency, conduct, character, acquirements, and services of every officer in the regiment." But "to aid the Commanding Officers in forming their judgments, sub-reports will be made to them by the officer of each company, the Captain reporting fully upon the Subaltern Officers to the Major, and the Major will report upon the Captain, and add any remarks he may wish to make with respect to the Subalterns." Where there is a garrison instructor he also will be required to give information with respect to each officer's acquirements. It will be in the power of the Inspecting-General to call for these sub-reports, so that it will clearly be very difficult for a Regimental Commanding Officer to prejudice by favouritism the interests of a subordinate. This system, indeed, will equally check the opinions of subordinate Commanding Officers by those of their superiors, and of the superiors by those of the subordinates; and if, on the whole, the various ranks of officers are stanch to each other, it will be scarcely possible for material injustice to be done. The system, in fact, seems somewhat like a modified admission, in a form compatible with the maintenance of authority, of a professional vote for determining promotion. It will be a most responsible duty of the Inspecting-General to compare and test those successive reports, and he will in each case add fully his own opinion. The reports will be strictly confidential; but it is with justice added that, "whenever an officer is disadvantageously reported on, he will be officially informed by the Military Secretary of the particulars of such report." It will, therefore, be impossible for a man to be injured in the estimation of his superiors behind his back. If these instructions are executed in the spirit inculcated, officers will, as it seems to us, have the most ample guarantees for just treatment, and, at all events, the result will depend entirely on the professional honour of their own comrades. The Commander-in-Chief accompanies these regulations with an admonition to each individual officer, "and especially those of junior standing," that they must now more than ever "rely upon their own exertions, upon their professional knowledge and ability, upon their general conduct as officers, and the opinion with which they impress their military superiors, for advancement in the service." No advice could be more opportune, but we may be permitted to add that a responsibility at least as great will henceforth rest upon the officers of senior standing. These regulations enable the Commander-in-Chief and the superior officers to form our army throughout its ranks in accordance with their own judgment. They can fashion this instrument at their pleasure, and the nation will hold them responsible in a higher degree than ever before. For our part, we place a confident [illegible] the British Army, [illegible] honour and professional spirit of [illegible] appear, on the whole, to place its des[illegible] regulations which [illegible] in its own hands.

THE ROYAL WARRANT REGULATING PROMOTION.

THE following explanatory memorandum accompanies the Royal Warrant:—

1. "The scope of the present Warrant is confined to making those changes which are rendered immediately necessary by the abolition of purchase, and it therefore deals only with the subjects of first appointments, regimental promotion in the cavalry and infantry of the line, and exchanges.

"2. Questions affecting the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards are under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and the promotions which have heretofore carried superior army rank are for the time to be suspended.

"3. The regulations which are required for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Warrant are either published along with it or are in course of preparation, and will be issued shortly.

"4. In the meantime, the following explanatory statement has been drawn up for general information.

"5. Commissions as lieutenants will be given to all cornets and ensigns appointed before the 26th of August, 1871, and to cornets and ensigns appointed since that date from the A List at Sandhurst, their commissions to date from the 1st of November.

"6. Commissions as sub-lieutenants will be given to—

"(a) All other cornets and ensigns appointed after the 26th of August, 1871, the rank of cornet and ensign being abolished.

"(b) Candidates who have passed the examination for direct commissions in their turn as vacancies occur.

"(c) Candidates for commissions in the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards who are nominated to fill the vacancies which occur in those regiments before the date of the first competitive examination for sub-lieutenancies, and who pass a qualifying examination.

"(d) Candidates from the universities now on the Commander-in-Chief's list.

"Sub-lieutenants will be attached for a year to regiments at home. They will then be required to go through a course of instruction, and on passing a practical professional examination, be commissioned to regiments as lieutenants. They will be under strict discipline, and will be liable to be removed for unfitness, either moral or physical, and for misconduct. Those unsuited to the cavalry may be transferred to the infantry.

"8. In dating their commissions they will be allowed a portion, not exceeding one year, of their services as sub-lieutenants; the time allowed being determined by the class of certificate they receive after their regimental training, their conduct while under instruction, and their position at the final examination. Their service for retirement will reckon from the date of their commissions [redacted] bably be completed, [redacted] for commissions have received their [redacted] two years from the present time, and personal appointments in the Army will then only be given as follows:—

"(a.) To successful candidates at a competitive examination.

"(b.) To non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

"(c.) To candidates from the Universities.

"(d.) To Queen's cadets, Indian cadets, and pages of honour.

"(e.) To lieutenants of Militia.

"12. The competitive examination will be carried out by the Civil Service Commissioners, the standard of qualification being that recommended by the Royal Commission on Military Education. Ample notice will be given of the first examination, and there will be no advantage in any applications being made for admission to be examined before the publication of such notice.

"13. Non-commissioned officers being selected for promotion will pass an examination in certain professional [illegible] then, after twelve months' satisfactory service [illegible] ants, will receive commissions [illegible] lieutenants.

"14. A certain number of sub-lieutenancies a year will be allotted to candidates who have passed the university examination specified in the regulations. If they also pass the examination for the degree of B.A. they will be allowed two years' extension of the limit of age. University candidates will be required to give at least six months' notice of their desire to be admitted into the army. If in any year there should be more candidates than appointments, the requisite number will be chosen by competition between the candidates; after their appointment they will go through the same course as other sub-lieutenants.

"15. There will be no vacancies for two years for any candidates from the universities whose names are not now on the Commander-in-Chief's list.

"16. Queen's and Indian cadets and Queen's pages will be required to pass a qualifying examination, which for the present will be the same as that recommended by the Royal Commission on Military Education. The nomination will remain as heretofore. When appointed, cadets and pages will go through the same course as other sub-lieutenants.

"17. First appointments as subalterns in the Militia will be made on the recommendation of the lieutenants of counties. Candidates, before receiving their commissions as lieutenants in the Militia, will be required to pass a qualifying examination in general subjects equal to the standard fixed as necessary for a candidate for a sub-lieutenancy. They will next be required to be attached to a regiment of the line for three months, or such time as may be necessary to teach them their drill. After serving with their Militia regiments for two annual trainings, they will be eligible for the appointment of lieutenants in the army. In order to obtain such an appointment, they must be recommended by the commanding officer of their militia regiment, his recommendation being confirmed by the general officer commanding the district, and they will be required to pass an examination in professional subjects of the same kind as that which will be required of a sub-lieutenant before he receives his commission as lieutenant.

"18. The limits of age, except for non-commissioned officers, will be fixed at from seventeen to twenty for sub-lieutenants, the limit being raised to twenty-two in the case of candidates who have passed their examination for the degree of B.A. at the Universities, and from nineteen to twenty-two for lieutenants from the Militia.

"19. So far as it is possible to calculate beforehand, the vacancies on the present establishment of officers in the army will provide for about 200 admissions a year by competition, and for one commission a year for each Militia regiment of ten companies, and for the smaller regiments in proportion, besides the number allowed for candidates from the Universities, non-commissioned officers, &c.

"20. In addition to the examinations hitherto required from regimental officers, those who are promoted to the rank of captain after the 1st of November will, before being promoted to the rank of major, be required to pass a professional examination.

"21. The necessary alterations in the Queen's regulations with respect to this and other examinations will be made public as soon as possible.

"22. Adjutancies of the auxiliary forces will in future be filled by half-pay officers, or by officers belonging to regiments, who will be made supernumerary to their regiments while so serving. The appointments will be held in the first instance for a term of five years; but if their services prove unsatisfactory they will be liable to be sent back to their regiments, or put upon a reduced rate of half-pay under Article 25 of the Warrant at any time; if satisfactory they will be eligible for reappointment after the expiration of their first period.

"23. It is not intended to interpose any obstacle in the way of exchanges between officers on full pay which are made to suit the reasonable convenience of officers. It is therefore provided that an officer wishing to exchange shall be permitted to defray the fair and reasonable expense of the officer with whom he exchanges, provided that the sum to be paid is approved by the Commander-in-Chief. Precautions have been taken in the Queen's regulations for the army to guard against any abuse of such arrangements.

"EDWARD CARDWELL."

The following General Order has been issued by His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, dated November 1, 1871:—

"G. O. 89, QUEEN'S REGULATIONS, ALTERATIONS IN.

"The Royal Warrant containing the rules and regulations under which appointments, promotions, and exchanges will henceforward be conducted in the army, consequent upon the abolition of purchase from and after this date, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, July 20, 1871, are promulgated in the special Army Circular of 1st inst.

"The following alterations have become necessary in the Queen's regulations and orders for the army, to bring them into conformity with Her Majesty's Royal Warrant.

"SECTION 4.—COMMISSIONS AND PROMOTIONS OF OFFICES

"Paragraphs from 137 to 156 inclusive are hereby cancelled, and the new paragraphs Appendix A, under those numbers, will be substituted in their place.

"SECTION 5.—HALF-YEARLY INSPECTIONS AND CONFIDENTAL REPORTS.

"Paragraphs from 186 to 189 inclusive are cancelled, and new paragraphs, Appendix B, will be substituted in their place.

"His Royal Highness, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in promulgating these regulations to the army, would desire to impress upon each individual officer, and especially upon those of junior standing who have still a name to make in the service, that they must more than ever rely upon their own exertions, upon their professional knowledge and ability, upon their general character and conduct as officers, and the opinion with which they impress their military superiors, for advancement in the service.

MR. GLADSTONE AT GREENWICH.

THE ABOLITION OF PURCHASE AND THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

IN attacking Purchase in the Army we were perfectly well aware that we were assailing class interest in its most favourite stronghold, and I rejoice to think that in a single session we have been able to achieve the accomplishment of a work so formidable. (Cheers.) It is achieved at a great cost, because when the people of England set about practical reforms they never accomplish them in a niggardly spirit; but their practice is to make generous compensation to those who may have suffered, or may imagine themselves to suffer by them, and in every doubtful case to adopt the liberal course of action. But, gentlemen, what is the real case in the British Army? Because you have been practised upon by writers who seem to find a kind of luxury in panic and alarm, and endeavour to propagate those feelings through the country; although for my part I regard them with little less of charity—I do not mean the people but the rumours (a laugh) with little less of goodwill or sympathy than I should regard the propagation of the smallpox or the cattle plague. (Cheers and laughter.) Gentlemen, we have always had in this country, both in officers and in men, an army of the noblest and the very best material. (Cheers.) Allow me to give you a short anecdote to vary the weariness of my discourse. I dare say many of you may have heard the name of Bewick, who was a famous woodcutter and also an artist of great celebrity; a northern man. He lived, I think, in the time of the American war. Besides his wood cutting he determined that, as it was a time of danger, having an English heart in his bosom, he would learn a little soldiering. So he and two or three of his friends sent for the drill sergeant. The drill sergeant put them through their exercise, but he only gave them one precept, and that was this. He said to them, Mind, my lads, what you have to do is this; when you go into action you must stand like a brick wall. And that has been the great quality of the British soldier—that, under all circumstances, he has been ready to stand, and he has stood, like a brick wall. (Cheers.) And there was a time when standing like a brick wall was about enough to win a battle. That won't do now. War, instead of a rude contest of strength, has become one of the most highly developed of all the arts practised by mankind, I know not whether to regret it or to rejoice in it—I only state the fact; but, instead of trusting simply to the native and sterling qualities of the country, we must now endeavour to add to these qualities every advantages that can be imparted by the most skilful and effectual training. (Cheers.) With a view to this training, not merely in the men where it is comparatively easy, but in the officers who are now, even more than the men, the strength of the army and essential conditions of its efficiency, we have asked the country to pay a large sum of money. The country has met that call with cheerfulness, and has witnessed with satisfaction the downfall of a great monopoly. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, with respect to the alarmists, what have we lately seen? For the first time, certainly upon such a scale and [illegible] in advance by endeavouring to put a portion of our force into mimic action on the open lands of Hampshire. The performances of these troops have been witnessed by most enlightened and distinguished foreign officers from every country in Europe. We were told at the end of the Session, and told by an ex-Minister, whose words must naturally carry force with his countrymen, that "we had an army that could not march;" and a gallant colonel rose in the House of Commons and felt obliged to break through the rules of its procedure in order to raise a discussion upon the question of these manœuvres, for, he said, such was the course of the Government that it was a question not merely of the well-being but of the very existence of the British Army, such was the condition to which we were reduced. Well now, gentlemen, we have had time to receive back from foreign Courts the most interesting reports made to their respective Governments by these distinguished officers; and I am rejoiced to inform you that their character is most encouraging (cheers)—not only, in every case, do they feel an unbounded—at least, a warm admiration—in order that I may avoid anything like hyperbole—not only do they express a warm admiration for the materiel both of officers and men, but in the various branches of the service, as to their efficiency, they speak in terms of the highest honour (cheers), and while, as friendly critics, they point out, as we knew they would point out, and as we hoped they would point out, the many matters in which we might further improve, they show the condition of the army, so far from justifying the ridiculous apprehensions that have gone abroad, to be one that ought to fill all England with hope and satisfaction, and to prove to us that, if it should please Providence to bring upon us the necessity, never was the country more able to intrust its defence to troops and to officers more worthy of their country or more certain to make that defence effectual. (Loud cheers.) And, gentlemen, let me now say one word with respect to the War Minister. There has been a fashion during the present year to scoff at Mr. Cardwell. (Hear, hear.) I can only say that, when he is condemned, I for my part, am glad to share the condemnation. (Cheers.) But I venture to affirm that no man who ever held the seals of office since the Secretaryship at War was established has done so much for the reform and the efficiency of the army (cheers,) and I am quite sure that when he retires from the office he will leave behind a name entitled to the approval and the gratitude of the country. (Loud cheers.) Well, now, gentlemen, that is our justification for dealing with the question of Purchase. (Cheers.)

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Now, gentlemen, there is a question of the future on which you have heard much said of late. I mean the question of the constitution of the House of Lords. ["Leave the constitution of the House of Lords alone!"] Well, I am not prepared to agree with my friend there (cheers and a laugh), because the constitution of the House of Lords has often been a subject of consideration among the wisest and most sober-minded men; as, for example, when a proposal, of which my friend disapproves, perhaps, was made a few [redacted] to make a moderate addition to the House of Lords [redacted] for life. (Cheers.) I [redacted] (cheers and [redacted] that proceeding. (Cheers.) It [redacted] great error. After the House of Commons, which had performed other and most serious labours for four or five months, had given the last six weeks of the Session—six weeks of great labour—to maturing the Ballot Bill, it appears to me to have been a great and grievous error—I cannot call it otherwise—on the part of the House of Lords, in the second week of the month of August, to say that, really such was the time at which they had arrived, that it was impossible for them to give to that measure the number of days—not a very large number of days, according to all precedent—it might have required of them. (Cheers.) Why, in 1835 the House of Lords, which had a Conservative [illegible] not only the [illegible] in the face of the Whig Government [illegible] September the labours month of August, but not more important than the Ballot, necessary subject which then came for the first time into public debate—namely, the subject of Municipal Corporations. But the House of Lords at that time was led by a great man—the Conservative majority was guided by the Duke of Wellington; and though I, for my own part, am not able at all other points to admire the statesmanship of the Duke of Wellington, I shall always profoundly admire the tact, the skill, the sound constitutional principle with which he managed the House of Lords so as to prevent the placing of that particular branch of the Legislature in dangerous conflict with the popular branch and with the sentiment of the country. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, the reform of the House of Lords, which has been recommended in many quarters, is briefly this—and here I shall agree, perhaps, with my hon. friend, if I may so call him, or he will agree with me—the reform recommended is this, that we should eject and expel from the House of Lords what is called the hereditary principle. (Cheers and interruption.) Now, gentlemen, I hope that I am at least in earnest and sincere intention what is called a Liberal politician; but before I agree and before I commit myself to expelling from the House of Lords the hereditary principle, I will think once, I will think twice, I will even think thrice. (Cheers.) It is not on account of this or that particular error committed by a public assembly that we are vitally or profoundly to change the established and accustomed usages and principles of the Constitution. (Cheers.) Now, mark what happened. Lord Shaftesbury, whom I mention with a profound respect on account of his earnest and devoted philanthropy—Lord Shaftesbury [illegible], and received at Glasgow, I believe, a most warm welcome on the part of the vast population, and the working population of that city. When that occurred some threw up their hats and said, "The people of Glasgow approve of Lord Shaftesbury's motion with regard to the Ballot Bill." I think that was a precipitate conclusion (cheers), but I think it showed this, that the people of Glasgow, being a sagacious people, were not disposed on account of that particular error to draw a rapid and precipitate conclusion either against a man or against a body who had performed distinguished service. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, this is a question of so much interest to us all that, even after the length to which I have necessarily been drawn, I must ask you to consider two things. Before you determine to expel the hereditary principle from the House of Lords, I ask you, the people of Greenwich, as representing the people of England, to consider, in the first place, what you will substitute for the hereditary principle. ["That's the difficulty!"] But I have another point to suggest, and it is this. I have a shrewd suspicion in my mind that a very large proportion of the people of England have a sneaking kindness for this hereditary principle. (Cheers and laughter.) I don't mean, gentlemen, by that that a large proportion of the people of England desire, or intend, or would permit that which I hope they never will desire, intend, or permit—namely, that the House of Lords should exercise a paramount influence over the legislation of the country. (Cheers.) That is quite another matter. But this I do say, that the people of England are not like the people of France, lovers of naked political equality (Cheers.) England is a great lover of liberty, but of equality she has never been so much enamoured. The way to judge this question is, perhaps, to observe the fact that for such long periods, and under so many varieties of forms, the love of equality in France has not sufficed to save our generous and distinguished neighbours from the loss of liberty. The observation of this fact may tend to confirm the people of the three kingdoms in the feeling I think they entertain; but I want to put this to you as a practical question, the only mode of judging whether Englishmen—and I use the term as applicable to the people of the three kingdoms—the only mode of judging whether Englishmen are not unfriendly to social inequalities is by watching the working of our institutions in detail. Now, my observation has not been of a very brief period ("Go on," "go on!" and a laugh); I wish I were a great deal younger; but what I have observed is this, that wherever there is anything to be done, or to be given, and there are two candidates for it who are exactly alike—alike in opinions, alike in character, alike in possessions, the one being a commoner and the other a lord—the Englishman is very apt indeed to prefer the lord. (A laugh.) Once on a time, about 15 years ago, it was supposed that the Whig party was too aristocratic, too exclusive, and a popular combination of members of Parliament was formed for the purpose of making a practical protest against this supposed exclusiveness. I don't think the charge was made good; but that is immaterial. This body of members—most respectable and excellent men—organised themselves, and after they had organized themselves for the purpose of making a practical protest of this kind, there came a petition from some rather important town in favour of the object of the association. This petition, I think, was handed to some one who acted as secretary; but, at any rate, the question arose among them who should present the petition on the part of the body. I believe there were about 40 of these gentlemen; there was only one of them who was a lord, and these gentlemen determined that the lord should present the petition. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, now, gentlemen, we have had another instance—an amusing instance—within the last few days. You have all heard of the "seven points." (Laughter.) I am not going to enter into the mysterious and mystical part of that transaction, which, I have no doubt, is destined, under the action of time, which brings all things to light, to undergo further elucidation. But there is one gentleman there is no doubt about at all, for he is in the thick of it. I believe he is a very distinguished man. Mr. Scott Russell seems to have cast his eyes round, and, after surveying the whole circuit of the community, he thought he had got, a secret whereby the discords of classes could be removed. So he proceeded to organize a body of working-men whom he considered in some degree—great or small, I don't say—to represent the working-men on the one side, and he also organized a body to represent the other classes on the other side. Here was one body on one side, another body on the other side, and in the middle Mr. Scott Russell (Laughter.) Mr. Scott Russell comes in communication with both of those bodies. He speaks first to the one and then to the other. (Laughter.) You have seen a clergyman in a large church when he gives out his text; he first of all looks to the people in one part of the church, and says, "You will find it written so and so," and then to the other side of the congregation, "You will find it so and so." (A laugh.) This is exactly, or almost exactly, what seems to have been done by Mr. Scott Russell. The only difference is this—that, unfortunately, Mr. Scott Russell gives a text out of one Testament to the people on this side, and a text out of the other Testament to the people on the other side. (Much laughter.) But the point to which I wish to call your attention is this,—the description—it is a very narrow and a very clear one—which Mr. Scott Russell gives to the working men of the nature and composition of the body he had organized. He might have said I have organized a body of educated, intelligent, independent men, and, perhaps, that would have occurred in another country. But what is the language he used? He said I have organized this body and what does it contain? It contains peers, lords, baronets, and one commoner (laughter)—one solitary commoner among peers, lords, and baronets. (Continued laughter.) Mr. Scott Russell must have known the dispositions of those whom he was addressing. No doubt when he leant to this side of the congregation he used the language which would be agreeable to their sympathies and feelings, and yet so it fell out that there was but one commoner in this illustrious body—like a solitary non-commissioned officer preferred from the ranks to the mess-table. (Laughter.) That is the description—it is by describing men as peers, lords, and baronets that he finds he will make his prescription most acceptable to those for whom it was intended. Now this is all very well—I know there cannot be much force in any particular illustration with respect to a matter that can only be judged by a long course of observation; but this I do say is my own conviction,—the general sentiment of the mass of the population of this country is they think in some way or other that the people who compose the House of Lords in a very large proportion are either themselves men or the descendants of men who were put into the House of Lords for public services (cheers); and where men have been put in the House of Lords for public services they are disposed to look with considerable favour upon the descendants of such men until they have proved themselves unworthy. (Cheers.) They know, too, that in fact and not by compulsion, but by the free will of the people, this body of gentlemen called the House of Lords exercise throughout the country a vast social and political influence; and, lastly, they know, although the good ones have to carry upon their backs the responsibility of the bad, that many of them perform their duties in an admirable and exemplary manner. (Cheers.) Well, under these circumstances—and I hope while I remain in public life I shall be able to act zealously and cheerfully with you for the promotion of Liberal opinions—I for one never understood by Liberal opinions either precipitate conclusions or subversive conclusions, and I trust we shall [illegible] and the introduction of new principles, and that we shall know before we commit ourselves something of what the results are likely to be. (Cheers.)

MR. DISRAELI AND THE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—A narrative having been inserted in the recent publication of the *Newspaper Press*, by Mr. James Grant, affecting to furnish a history of Mr. Disraeli's connexion with the periodical Press, the names of the journals he edited, describing even the furniture of the officers he inhabited, and speculating on the amount of salary he received, we are authorized to state that this narrative is entirely fictitious.

Mr. Disraeli has never at any time edited any newspaper, review, magazine, or other periodical publication, and rarely contributed to any, nor has he at any time received or required any remuneration for anything he has ever written, except for those works which bear his name.

Mr. Disraeli has only been made aware of the existence of the passages in Mr. Grant's work relating to him within the last few days, but we annex a letter recently addressed, by his direction, to the Editor of the *Leisure Hour*, in contradiction of statements equally untrue which appeared in that periodical, and which the Editor has undertaken to insert in the next number with an expression of his deep regret that statements so erroneous should have appeared in its pages.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,
BAXTER, ROSE, NORTON, AND CO.
6, Victoria-street, Westminster Abbey, Nov. 2.

"6, Victoria street, Westminster Abbey, S. W., Oct. 19, 1871.

"Sir,—The attention of Mr. Disraeli has been called to an article headed 'Mr. Disraeli at Twenty-five,' which has been extensively copied into the London and country newspapers, and purports to be an extract from the autobiography of Mr. John Timbs, which appeared in the October number of the *Leisure Hour*.

"Mr. Disraeli has rarely thought fit to notice any of the gossip circulated about himself, however absurd and inaccurate it may be; but in the present instance it is difficult to imagine that so many misstatements could have been comprised within the limits of a single paragraph.

"1. Mr. Disraeli never to his knowledge entered the shop of Messrs. Marsh and Miller, publishers, Oxford street, if, indeed, there be such publishers.

"2. Mr. Disraeli never in his life required or received any remuneration for anything he ever wrote, except for books bearing his name.

"3. Mr. Disraeli never wrote a work called a *Key to Almack's* or a *Geographical and Historical Account of the Great World*, &c., nor ever heard of such works.

"4. Mr. Disraeli was never editor of the *Star Chamber* or any other newspaper, journal, review, or magazine, or anything else.

"At the very period, 1830, when the autobiographer describes himself as often seeing Mr. Disraeli in Messrs. Marsh and Miller's shop, Mr. Disraeli was in Greece, and did not return from his travels, as I personally well remember, until just previous to the General Election of 1834, when he returned to his father's resi- [redacted]

THE BOOK OF NATURE.—Autumn leaves.

NICE NEW BOOK.

A companion volume to *Insects at Home* is on the eve of publication. It will be entitled *Insects Abroad, by a Constant Sufferer*.

SCRUPULOUS.

Shepherd—"O, Jims, Mun! Can ye no gie a whustle on tha ram'lin' brute o' mine? I daurna mysel'; it's just fast-day in oor parish!"

"WHAT CAN'T BE CURED, MUST BE ENDURED."

The Incorrigible Street Boy—"O, my eye! 'ere's a 'elmet! And there's a little cove underneath; I can just see his legs!"

[Short Grenadier has need of all his self-possession.

"WILLIE, WE HAVE MISSED YOU."

Miss Greenwich—"Glad to see you at last, sir. Plenty of hot water, sir!"

Mr. Gl-dst-ne—"My dear young friend, pray don't talk to me of *hot water*; I came here to *get out of it*!"

RUDIMENTS OF SCEPTICISM AND ORTHODOXY.

The free-thinking Mary—"Do you know, May, sometimes, when I hurt myself, the place gets well wivout *nobody never* kissin' it."

The faithful May—"I don't beyieve you, Yucy!"

"THEM THERE CADGERS."

The Republican working men, and others who meet to conspire against the Monarchy, have as yet approached no nearer to high treason than by spouting something like it in Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park. Guilty, however, as they are of murdering the Queen's English, they may be described as "The bad English party."

INTELLIGENT JURY.

At an inquest held the other day at the College Arms, Camden Town, on the body of an infant whose death had resulted from the effects of small-pox, the jury returned a verdict of "Death by small-pox, accelerated by neglect of vaccination." Accelerated—good word. Of course, neglected vaccination hastened death. If vaccination had been performed, the patient would not have died so soon.

THE POLICE AND THE PIGGERIES.

The police, assisted by labourers armed with crowbars, have been making forcible entry at Kensington on premises where pigs were kept by people, some three hundred of whose friends, men and women, mobbed and hooted the invaders. They were moreover opposed by numerous pig-owners, "armed with pokers, or other iron implements." Brave swineherds of Kensington! The domestic altar in their dwellings was invaded together with the adjoining pigstye. They fought *pro aris et porcis*.

THE ECLIPSE PARTY.

"The Government Eclipse expedition, in the Mirzapore, left Southampton on the 24th October."

Stargazers are off in their glory (the ship's
Under Lockyer's direction) to see the eclipse.
Good luck to their telescopes, big and small bore,
And a vision sublime greet the brave Mirzapore!
Absit omen—no frivolous fancy deters a
Wise man—but who spoke of the vision of Mirza?
Some foe to the "Government"—some one who knew
How certain folks "get into holes, and fall through."
Away with your omen, be courage restored,
There is not one Admiralty laggard on board.

WAR AND WOMAN.

A few days ago Miss Becker, in a speech addressed to a meeting at Manchester, assigned several reasons why women ought to have the Elective Franchise. All these reasons, with one exception, are unquestionable by any one who thinks it right for the representatives of the nation to be elected by the majority of male householders, of whom many, if not most, are ignorant and stupid. That one exception is this:—

"There was also the great question of peace, the solution of which, she thought, would not be brought about so long as political power was denied to the non-combatant sex."

The sex which Miss Becker adorns may be non-combatant, but who can deny the Horatian position that, philosophically considered, it constituted, before the time of Mrs. Menelaus even, a particularly powerful cause of war?

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Crêpé-Frisé, the eminent Parisian coiffeur, is about to leave the capital of France, and make London his head-quarters.

The etymological museum has purchased Mr. Solomon de Houndsytche's well-known collection of ancient vestments and curious head-coverings, at a fabulous price.

The author of Poems and Verses, is at present staying at Wapping, where he has gone to collect materials for his forthcoming new work—Sonnets.

Mr. Pompilius Clay, the distinguished American sculptor so long resident at Rome, has just completed his equestrian group (tinted,—*Hannibal Crossing the Alps on horseback to inspect the Mont Cenis Tunnel*.

The rumour gains ground that Mademoiselle Tamborowski, who created such a *furore* this last season at St. Petersburg by her performances on the big drum, will be heard at Covent Garden in the spring.

The Alhambra Company have postponed the publication of their long-promised monograph—*Spain and the Spaniards*.

Coal has been discovered at Newcastle in large quantities.

A company ("The Unlimited Credulity") is in course of formation for the joint object of converting the Irish peasantry and reclaiming the Irish bogs.

That too little known author, J. O. H. N. Smith, is suffering from an attack of impecuniosity, followed by creditors. He is staying at home.

Tobacco is now extensively raised by machinery on the banks of Virginia Water.

Great preparations are being made by the Fishmongers' Company for the celebration of the approaching centenary of the birth of Crabbe.

New burlesques will be produced at the theatres on the 26th of December next. The subjects will be impartially selected from Heathen Mythology, Fairy Lore, Nursery Legends, and English History.

A dramatic version of *Tristram Shandy* will shortly be brought out on the London Stage, interspersed with appropriate dances.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Switzerland is now standing to Mr. Dawber, R.A., for a full-length portrait in Knickerbockers.

The letters of Junius have been translated into very low Dutch.

We are given to understand that a Copyright Treaty has been concluded with Madagascar, and signed by the Plenipotentiaries.

The treaty with the United States is postponed *ad lib. sine die*, *ad infinitum, &c.*

It is whispered that preparations are being made for a monster Mammoth Musical Festival, to embrace 100,000 vocalists, a band of 10,000 instrumental performers, the Park and Tower guns, broadsides from vessels of war in the Thames, and the bells of all the churches in the metropolis. It will be held somewhere near the Row.

The Coliseum is to be converted into a Council Hall for the London School Board. The decorations will be carried out by the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the superintendence of Mr. Ayrton, M.P.

The House that Jack Built is now for sale. It contains a fresco by Fra Giovanni Hornerio and many other authentic relics of the old masters. America is in the field negociating for its purchase.

Messrs. Holley and Berry have in the press a magnificent pictorial work, which will present Christmas under an entirely new aspect. We have reason for believing that it will be illustrated by the chromotintotypophotolithomythoxylozincographic process.

The researches of one of our most distinguished savans have at last been crowned with success by the discovery of a hitherto unknown fossil snail in the weald, under the blue lias. It will be shown at the next meeting of the British Association.

A COMYCKE CLASSICK.

ARION.

Or, Ye Musical "Party."

There went on tour through Italy
A party named Arion,
Who was, at *soirées musicales*,
A veritable lion.

A "party" limited to one,
He owned no *entrepreneur*;
Though personally singular,
In voice he was a *tenor*.

And also, to accompany
His high artistic twitter;
He played upon the cithara—
That's *hodie* the zither.

He'd come from Corinth over-seas,
A fact which, sure enough,
In big Corinthian capitals
His posters used to puff.

So home he turned from starring it,
And none will think it funny,
That like another Sothern star,
He'd made [redacted] money.

Thus home [redacted]

SMITH, [redacted] MONTHLY [redacted] CIRCULAR.

[redacted] CHAPEL STREET, [redacted] 31st October, 1871.

OUR [redacted] during the past month, [redacted] ruling a month ago. [redacted] and a very sanguine [redacted] American ports kept [redacted] gloomy crop accounts, [redacted] week of October an [redacted] in our market; the [redacted] of which the trade [redacted] amount on record. [redacted] 196 000 bales, but it [redacted] ½d was established [redacted] and nearly ⅝d in [redacted] Middling Uplands [redacted] and there were indications [redacted] trade continued to buy freely, [redacted] bank rate to 5 per cent checked [redacted] dulness followed, during wh[redacted] was felt about money matters. [redacted] market was arrested for a da[redacted] month by rumours of frost [redacted] proved to be unfounded, or [redacted]

By th[redacted] American ports began to be [redacted] and as the weather was favourable [redacted] further reports of frost, a tendenc[redacted] the Atlantic to lean towards [redacted] crop, and a very dull feeling [redacted] This developed last week into a[redacted] of a rapid increase of rece[redacted] of the corresponding week [redacted] cotton to arrive was pr[redacted] the current price for Uplands [redacted] transactions 1/16d lower, [redacted] also pressed till fair Dhollerah [redacted] Omrawuttee at 7½d; the decline [redacted] market was ¼d to ⅜d per lb. The [redacted] tone has come over the market [redacted] on the spot, and ⅛d on arrival [redacted] close strong at 7⅛d to 7¼d for fa[redacted] Uplands, and the same price f[redacted] crop.

In M[redacted] month there have been, as wi[redacted]. At the opening a sangui[redacted] as strong as here, and a [redacted] more in yarn than in cloth. [redacted] of spinners in our market [redacted] contracts entered into; but as soo[redacted] in America business came [redacted] and two weeks of great dulness [redacted] the advance obtained early [redacted] more, has been swept away, [redacted] stoppage of machinery [redacted] Blackburn district, owing to dispute [redacted] been averted by a compromise. [redacted] we write, that many of the [redacted] to work their looms [redacted] of those who have to buy [redacted] and holds out no hope of [redacted] still a moderate working [redacted] the consumption of [redacted] still estimate the weekly quan[redacted] at 60,000 bales. In th[redacted] spinners increased their stocks [redacted] reduced them considerably [redacted] a good deal of their repe[redacted] this market, it seems probable [redacted] larger than the estimate, and [redacted] than is generally supposed; [redacted] that a long time will elapse [redacted] more freely again.

The Money market in the early part of the month was very unsettled, and the resources of the Bank were so depleted that for a time it seemed doubtful if even the advance to 5 per cent. would suffice, but an entire revulsion has taken place the past fortnight; the demand for gold for transmission to Germany has ceased; large sums have returned from the Continent, and the Bank's resources have rapidly increased, till now it is in a position to reduce the rate to 4 per cent, with perfect safety. Some disappointment has been felt that the directors have delayed action so long, but as the rate in the open market has fallen to 3½ per cent. for prime bills, there can be little doubt that the Bank must soon follow. It is now obvious that the perturbation in monetary matters was caused entirely by the payment of the French indemnity, and defective arrangements in Germany for the circulation of the money received from France, so that for a time a large amount of currency was locked up, but this is not likely to happen again on so large a scale, and we do not think that the money market will suffer so much from the further payments that have to be made. The present tendency is decidedly towards ease, though, as we observed in our last Circular, there are reasons for believing that the period of very chepe money has passed away.

The prospects of our market continue to hinge exclusively on the size and development of the American crop, and we have to report that during the month of October fine picking weather has prevailed in the Southern States, lending a somewhat more favourable hue to the accounts of the crop. The rapid increase of receipts has also tended to enlarge people's ideas of the yield, though we scarcely see that any important conclusion can be drawn from them. Compared with the extremely small receipts of September, there is no doubt a rapid increase, but this was inevitable whatever was the size of the crop. At this time of the year planters must have as much cotton to send to the ports as their gins will turn out, whatever be the size of the crop, and their deliveries will be regulated mainly by the price ruling, and whether they consider it a fair one in relation to the expected yield. The aggregate receipts of October are still very small compared with former years, say 287,000 bales against 314,000 bales last year, 294,000 bales the year before, and an average of 495,000 bales in the three years before the American War, when the average size of the crop was 4,060,000 bales, and the means of transit not so good as now.

The accounts by letter from America up to the middle of October are about as unfavourable as at any time this season, and we scarcely notice any disposition to increase estimates, the general idea was 3 to 3¼ millions, and the October estimate of the Agricultural Bureau was only 3 millions, against 3 to 3½ millions for September; in most of the States the appearance of the plant is represented as rather worse at the beginning of October, than it was at the beginning of September. It is true, however, that the weather during October has been highly favourable for picking, no killing frost has yet occurred, so that danger from that cause is passing away, and we hear by cable of a disposition to increase estimates, chiefly from New Orleans, where we are informed that 3¼ to 3½ millions is now the current estimate.

We think it may be said that fully 3¼ millions is now the prevailing estimate among conservative people in America, and we doubt if the state of the crop will justify more than this. We fear it is beyond doubt that over a large part of the cotton region the yield is irretrievably bad, the plant lacked vitality and died out, and even a late fall would do little to restore it. In other parts the top crop may mature if the weather keeps fine for some weeks longer, but we cannot feel, after surveying the whole question, that the yield is likely to exceed 3¼ millions under any circumstances, while we fear it will not even reach that figure unless a remarkably long open season prevails. For this reason we do not expect a further downward movement at present, and should there be any slackening in the rate of receipts there would likely be increased activity both here and in Manchester. The daily movements of our market will be regulated very much by receipts, and these it is quite impossible to predict, depending as they do more upon the disposition of planters to sell at any given time than upon the magnitude of the crop. We incline to think, however, that planters will not push forward their cotton very fast this winter, unless they get high prices, for they are firm believers in a very short crop, and have full control of their movements in consequence of having raised this crop very much upon their own resources.

But while we make these remarks in favour of our market, we would guard against encouraging sanguine hopes of an important rise. It is obvious there will be no real scarcity of American cotton here before liberal shipments arrive, for cotton is coming forward to this country much faster than was expected. The price will therefore be governed, not by temporary scarcity, but by the general prospects of the trade for the entire season. And we doubt if our spinners will again run up our market by heavy purchases when they can cover contracts by buying in America. We rather expect a steady business in American cotton at not very far from the present basis, but we think Surats cheap at about 7d for fair Dhollerah, and as our import for many months must be very small and a better export demand is now due, we expect this class of cotton to harden, provided American keeps at its present price till the spring months.

Egyptian cotton, after a rapid advance, has suddenly collapsed. The stock was counted and proved to be double what it was reported to be, and as arrivals in Alexandria are liberal, and prices moderate there has been a pressure to sell. We do not expect, however, that this description of cotton will be relatively so cheap during the coming season, as the consumption is rapidly increasing, and the continent will compete with us more keenly for this crop, so that at no time will so heavy a stock be thrown upon Liverpool.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Markets on Saturday:—

DAILY PRICES—BEEF.	Rs.	A.	P.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ℔ lb ...	0	4	0
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ℔ lb ...	0	3	8
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ℔ lb ...	0	2	3
Do 2nd sort, ℔ lb	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under [illegible])	[illegible]		
Do (round), ℔ lb	[illegible]		
Meat, for soup, do	0	1	9
Shins, large, each ...	0	6	0
Do small do ...	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each.	0	4	0
Do salt, do	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ℔ lb ...	0	8	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	4	6
Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ℔ lb ...	0	0	0
VEAL (large or small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	3	0	0
Fore do do	2	12	0
Head, each ...	1	4	0
Liver and Heart ...	0	3	6
Feet, four ...	0	6	0
MUTTON (Gram-fed)			
Saddle, ℔ lb ...	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℔ lb ...	0	0	0
Breast, ℔ lb ...	0	0	0
Head, each ...	0	0	0
MUTTON (1st sort).			
Saddle, ℔ lb ...	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℔ lb ...	0	6	0
Breast, ℔ lb ...	0	6	0
Head, each ...	0	4	0
MUTTON (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ℔ lb ...	0	4	6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ℔ lb ...	0	4	0
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, each	0	1	9
KID (small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	6	0
LAMB (large).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	6	0
PORK (Fresh and Salt).			
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb ...	0	4	0
Do salt, country, ℔ lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roaster), each...	5	0	0
Do Head, ℔ lb ...	0	2	0
Sausages, ℔ lb ...	0	5	4
Bacon, ℔ lb ...	0	5	4
POULTRY.			
Geese, each ...	6	8	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each ...	5	0	0
Do Hens, each...	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each ...	1	3	0
Do middling, each	0	14	0
Fowls, Surat, large...	0	0	0
Do middling ...	0	0	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each ...	1	0	0
Do do middling, each ...	0	12	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, each	0	5	0
Eggs, each ...	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls ...	0	0	0
Rabbits ...	0	0	0
Ducks, Wild ...	0	14	0
Partridges pair	0	0	0
Coul, doz ...	0	0	0
Snipes pair	0	0	0
MILK AND BUTTER.			
Cows' Milk, per seer measure ...	0	3	0
Do Butter, ℔ cup, 2 ozs ...	0	0	0
Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure ...	0	3	0
Do Butter, ℔ cup 2 ozs. ...	0	2	0
BREAD.			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each ...	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each ...	0	1	6
Loaves, brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, ℔ lb...	0	2	0
Rolong, ℔ lb ...	0	2	0
FIREWOOD.			
Babool, per candy ...	6	0	0
Kurmell, per candy...	5	4	0
Aine, per candy ...	7	0	0
SUGAR.			
Sugercandy, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort, per seer ...	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	2	0
Do brown do	0	1	9
Tea, 1st sort, ℔ lb ...	1	0	0
" 2nd sort, ℔ lb ...	0	12	0

OIL.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund ...	4	4	0
Do 2nd sort, do	4	2	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do	4	10	0
Do 2nd sort do	4	6	0
GHEE.			
Ghee, Surat, per seer.	0	5	0
Do Ghautee do ..	0	4	6
Do Jaffrabad do ...	0	6	0
GRAIN.			
Gram, Jamboosser, per candy ...	28	0	0
Gram, Ghogary ℔ cdy.	28	0	0
Do Ghautee, do	25	0	0
Ooreed, Ghogary, do	32	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, do	30	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, do	24	0	0
Do Bhownuggur, per candy ...	32	0	0
Rice, Jerasul, ℔ phara.	6	4	0
Do Seegundee, do.	5	4	0
Do Common, do.	4	0	0
Barley (new) ℔ candy	18	0	0
Do (old) do...	16	0	0
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per seer ...	0	1	0
Do small do...	0	0	6
Do Poona or Surat, large, ℔ seer ...	0	0	6
Do small, do ...	0	0	4
Yams, white, ℔ seer...	0	0	9
Do red, do ...	0	0	6
Onions do ...	0	0	4
Cabbages, large, each	0	6	0
Do small ...	0	4	0
Turnips, large ℔ doz...	0	12	0
Do small do...	0	8	0
Cauliflowers, large, each ...	0	4	0
Do small, do	0	3	0
Carrots, ℔ seer ...	0	0	6
Celery, large, each ...	0	2	0
Lettuces, each ...	0	1	0
Beet, large, do ...	0	2	0
Do small, do ...	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen ...	0	1	0
Tomatoes, ℔ seer ...	0	4	0
Green Peas, do ...	0	3	0
French Beans, do ...	0	3	0
Knohl Kohl, ℔ doz...	1	8	0
Brinjalls, Nagpoor, ℔ seer ...	0	0	6
Do Bombay do	0	0	6
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Cucumbers, ℔ doz ...	0	12	0
Artichoke, do seer ...	0	1	0
Beans, double, do ...	0	2	0
Parsley, ℔ bundle ...	0	0	6
Watercresses, do. ...	0	0	6
Roselles, ℔ seer ...	0	1	0
FRUITS.			
Pineapple, large, each	0	10	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Pomeloes, large, do	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Guavas, large, ℔ doz	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Oranges, large, do	1	8	0
Do small, do	0	12	0
Melons, Water, large, each ...	0	3	0
Do. do small, each ...	0	2	0
Do Musk, large, each ...	0	1	0
Do do small, each ...	0	0	6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen ...	0	5	0
Do small, red, do	0	3	0
Do large, yellow	0	3	0
Do small, yellow	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, ℔ doz...	0	12	0
do sour, do ...	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, ℔ doz...	4	0	0
Do Bombay, do...	1	0	0
Apple, or Ata Am ℔ doz	3	0	0
[illegible] Afoose ...	0	0	0
Figs, Bombay, do...	0	0	0
Figs, Poona, do...	0	0	0
Grapes, Cabool, ℔ box	0	0	0
Peaches ...	0	0	0
FRESH FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, ℔ pair ...	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Do black, large...	0	0	0
Do do small do	0	0	0
Surmye, large, each.	0	0	0
Do small, do...	0	0	0
Bonie, very large, ℔ doz ...	4	4	0
Do large, ℔ doz...	0	12	0
Goolie, large, each.	1	8	0
Do small, do	0	12	0
Bhing, large, each...	0	6	0
Do small, do ..	0	4	0
Baum, large, each ...	0	8	0
Prawns, large, ℔ doz	1	2	0
Do small, do	0	2	0
Shrimps, ℔ handful	0	0	6
Bumlows, ℔ score...	0	2	0
Jiptee, large, do ...	0	4	0
Do small, do ...	0	2	0
DRY FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, large, each ...	0	2	0
Do do, small, each	0	1	0
Surmye, large, do	0	10	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Palah, large, do	0	2	0
Do small, d	0	1	0
Dhomee large, do	0	1	0
Do small, do	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, ℔ doz	0	0	6
Do small do	0	0	4
Bumlows, ℔ doz	0	0	6

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—It is now conclusively established that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., Surgeon, of Leominster, in recording its efficacy in consumption, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac; but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per Annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG. | SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

INSURANCES.

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS £226,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.

2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.

3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.

4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.

5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.

6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.

7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.

8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at [illegible]

9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.

10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are al Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.

12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin... ...	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie	Baxonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Murree	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee... ...	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet...	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium.............£ 718,585
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 8d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,
(LATE JERUSALEM HOTEL)
ESPLANADE,
CORNER OF RAMPART ROW AND FORBES STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE above HOTEL has extensive accommodation for both RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS. It is pleasantly situated, being within a circle containing the principle Government and other Offices, and facing the sea. Its BED, BATH, and SITTING ROOMS are replete with every modern requisite, and are airy and commodious.

The Establishment being entirely European, every attention and comfort is secured to Travellers, Residents, and Visitors.

R. BROWN, Proprietor.

N.B.—There are public BILLIARD and LUNCHEON SALOONS attached to the Hotel.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—NEWSPAPERS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind Subscribers to Newspapers and Periodicals that Renewal Orders for 1872 should reach them by the end of the current month, in order that there may be no break in the supplies.

They also take the opportunity of inviting new Subscriptions, and would point out that by their uniform system of advance payment they are enabled to undertake the supply on the lowest possible terms.

Newspapers are posted direct from England to addresses in India, thus avoiding any delay in Bombay. Magazines are sent in T., V., & Co.'s weekly cases via Southampton, and forwarded by post from Bombay; by this means they can be supplied much more cheaply than if sent from London by post.

Subscription Lists, giving all particulars, may be had upon application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
2nd November 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH GOODS.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
(Wholesale and Retail),
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE), LONDON,
Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of BOTH SERVICES, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent Post Free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK, and COTTON GOODS of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Beers
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions
Ironmongery	Saddlery and Harness	Stationery
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Books
Agricultural Implements	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.
	Ales	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD LONDON.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and Balance against Bills of Lading.

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